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POLITICAL.

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Wendell Phillips on Grant and Greeley.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has written a letter to the leading colored citizens of Boston, counseling them to vote for Grant, in the course of which he says:

"My judgment is the exact opposite of Mr. Sumner's. I think every loyal man, and especially every colored man, should vote for Gen. Grant, and that the nation and your race are safe only in the hands of the old, regular, Republican Party. * * * I know the defects of Gen. Grant's Administration as well as any man. I think, distrustful as I was of him, I am able to see the good service he has unexpectedly rendered the nation. But no matter for those defects. At the most they are not fatal; and events have lifted President Grant into being today the symbol and representative of loyalty. The conspiracy between Southern secessionists and Northern Copperheads, of which, very naturally, Mr. Greeley is the tool, and, unfortunately, Mr. Sumner is the indorser and, I think, the dupe, leaves room but for two parties—those who are for the nation and those who are against it. I bate no jot of my brotherly regard and sincere esteem for Mr. Sumner in thus holding him deceived. The entire faith I have in his honesty of purpose obliges me to think him duped. The only wonder is how this is possible when the South is so insolent and shameless in proclaiming her intentions. The South has long seen her mistake and often confessed it. The *Tribune* itself makes this statement as late as June, 1871. That mistake was to contend for her ideas with muskets and outside the Union—leaving us the Government and taking herself the part of a rebel. She has often announced, in the last instance by the lips of Jefferson Davis—that the cause was not lost, and must be won by getting possession of the Government and leaving us in the opposition. Such is the present plot. That Mr. Greeley sees it would never prevent his aiding it. That Mr. Sumner does not see it is to me matter of profound astonishment. At such a moment the regular Republican Party becomes again the accepted and only instrument of resistance, and Grant represents loyalty as Lincoln did in 1861. * * * If Gen. Grant is set aside, who is offered us in his place? Horace Greeley. I need not tell you, my friends, what Horace Greeley is. We abolitionists knew him only too well in the weary years of our struggle. He had enough of clear moral vision to see the justice of our cause. But he never had courage enough to confess his faith. If events had ever given him the courage he never would have had principle enough to risk anything for an idea. A trimmer by nature and purpose, he has abused even an American politician's privilege of trading principles for success. But for lack of ability he would have been the chief time-server of his age. I never knew till now any of his eulogists so heedless and undiscriminating as even to claim that he was a sincere man."

The Reports From the State of New-York.

Cheering reports continue to come from all sections of our State. The Republicans are actively organizing and working to win. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes extracts from letters recently received from prominent candid and intelligent Republicans in various portions of the State, who were asked to give an unbiassed opinion of the political position in their several localities. Nearly all write cheerfully, giving a good story of Republican zeal and enthusiasm and organization throughout the Empire State. They are full of encouragement, and should incite the Republicans of other districts to renewed exertions in support of our time-honored standard. The Albany *Journal* prints testimony to the same effect. It shows that the Republican cause is gaining every day, and that the corrupt coalition is steadily declining in strength and spirit. Republicans were never more earnest, and they are now beginning to prosecute the active work with great energy.

A Specimen New-York County.

A Republican Convention was held in Warren County a day or two ago, the delegates at which were asked to report the political condition in their several localities. The Albany *Journal* says that their reports show that in three towns there is not a Greeley Republican; that in some of the towns there are only two; that in none are there more than three, except in the town of Queensbury, which embraces Glenn's Falls and has a large population. Altogether there are not more than fifty Republicans at the most in the county who are inclined to Greeley, and it is believed that not more than thirty will finally vote for him. Several have already renounced him. This is a sample of the reports from most sections. The proportion of Republicans who favor Greeley is very small, and is now steadily decreasing, while many Democrats are openly against him.

New-Hampshire to the Front.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Committee has issued a brief but vigorous address to the tried and true Republican voters of the Granite State. It reminds them that on four occasions the electoral vote of New-Hampshire has been cast for candidates representing the Republican Party, and pledged to the great principles of liberty, union, emancipation and equal rights, and that on all these issues they have been confronted by a compact and powerful opposition. How changed is the situation now is thus stated: "Instead of a great historic party, whose triumphs are the glory of the age and whose aspirations are the hope of humanity, they offer us a motley, incongruous organization, whose history began in chicanery, and whose asperations were born in hate, disappointment and ambition. They ask us to condemn an Administration which has kept the peace, paid the debt, reduced the taxes, crushed the Kuklux, and contributed largely to an unparalleled and abounding prosperity. They ask us to exchange stability for uncertainty, fidelity for profession, skill for the lack of it, patriotism for dissembling, and 'well enough' for 'ills that we know not of.' They ask us to swap the tried, modest, and reliable Grant for the loquacious, uncertain, and intriguing Greeley. They would have us reject the noble and faithful Wilson for the disgraced and faithless Brown. We shall not do it. The Republicans of New-Hampshire cannot aid in such folly and madness. Honest Democrats will not, for that would be adding injury to the insult of forcing upon them their life-long opponent and traducer."

An Influential Westchester Democrat Declares for Grant.

John D. McKenzie, Esq., of Dobb's Ferry, a life-long Democrat, has announced himself earnestly for Grant in a letter, which is published by the Yonkers *Statesman*. Mr. McKenzie has long been one of the most active Democrats in the western portion of Westchester County. Five years ago he stumped the county for Seymour, and at all times he has been looked to by his party for vital assistance in political campaigns. He is a member of the Committee of Seventy of this City, and his influence is wide-spread and potent. In his letter he says: "As a Democrat I have not supported the Administration of Gen. Grant, and even now I believe that in it there is very much which should be changed; yet, when the issue is presented to the voters of the United States, whether a firm, consistant, and, in the main, an honest and intelligent Administration shall be continued in power, relying upon the representatives of the people to correct all existing mistakes and abuses in it, or whether a new and untried conglomeration of men, of many political parties, entertaining diverse views of public policy, banded together under the cry of civil service reform, their leaders hungry after the spoils of office, and all under the guidance of one so well known to the entire country as the avowed advocate and exponent of all the isms of the past thirty years—it does seem to me that all who desire permanence in government and the safety and prosperity of the States should, without hesitation, take their place among those who seek to retain Gen. Grant as Chief Executive of the nation, rather than among those who seek to confer the position upon Mr. Greeley."

A Family of Democrats for Grant.

Honest men who seek the welfare of the country are everywhere flocking to the standard of Grant. The ranks of the Republicans, who deserve the title, are virtually unbroken, and they are daily being reinforced by scores and hundreds of sincere Democrats who realise that in the re-election of Grant alone can peace and prosperity continue to bless the nation. From the Albany *Evening Journal* we quote a sample paragraph showing the way the tide is turning. That journal says: "At a watering-place, not far from this city, within the past month, a life-long Democrat of the City of New-York, a gentleman about sixty-five years old, speaking of the candidates for President of the United States, announced that he and all of his family, and of his son's families (twenty-eight voters all told) had always voted the Democratic ticket, but all of them would vote for Grant; that they had known Greeley all his life, and could not go him for President."

Why Not Print Those Letters?

The Binghamton *Republican* once more calls for the publication of the letters of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Seymour relating to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, which, it says, have now been a month in the hands of Mr. Greeley's friends—it thinks in the keeping of Mr. Waldo Hutchins. The *Republican* says: "It now becomes our duty to say—as Mr. Greeley has so far declined to say it—that the letters contain direct and undeniable evidence of every essential stage of the collusion which has been charged by this journal. The proof is in our hands, and we shall submit it to the public in the time and way most likely to be effective in the interests of truth, good faith and good principles. We have re-examined and re-tested the whole case; with more facts, we reaffirm all the original charges; we find that in every respect our own charges are true, our proofs were all correct, save that in one matter, not charged by us, a witness was possibly wrong as to form, but right, we believe, in substance."

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following are additional delegates chosen to the Republican State Convention at Utica, Aug. 21:

Broome County—W. L. Ford, B. R. Johnson, R. Howland, Luke Dixon, J. B. Brown.

Cayuga County—Second District, John L. Parker, T. Dalefield, John G. Hosmer, Dexter Wheeler.

Genesee County—Volney G. Knapp, H. W. Hascall, Oswald Brown, A. R. Warner.

Niagara County—First District, L. F. Brown, W. A. Cobb, A. T. Odell.

Orange County—First District, Jeremiah Drew, Benjamin B. Odell, James Blacklaw, Jr., Robert Kernochan.

Tioga County—W. Smyth, R. Allison Elmer, John Davidge, George Truman.

Warren County—Joseph Woodward, Isaac Mott, Columbus Gill.

Wayne County—Second District, William M. Reed, J. J. White, Thomas M. Clarke.

Madison County—Second District, F. A. Hyatt, B. F. Brace, M. Billington.

The Colored Republicans.

The colored Republican, George W. Francis Association, met last evening at No. 129 Spring-street, Mr. John H. Becket presiding.

Mr. Myars stated the necessity his race had of standing up for the present Administration, and also conveyed some useful information on the subject of local politics.

Mr. George W. Francis spoke next, and expressed his sorrow in seeing a colored traitor at the Cooper Institute on Thursday night supporting the Greeleyite ticket.

After enrolling some members, the meeting adjourned to Friday next.

Fifth Assembly District Greeley Campaign Club.

The Greeley and Brown Campaign Club of the Fifth Assembly District met, last evening, at No. 242 Spring-street, Mr. Wolfgang Kueffner in the chair. The attendance was confined to some twenty persons. A committee of five was appointed to select a committee on organization. It was resolved, before the meeting adjourned, to give a free lunch to the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the district, as the best means, in the opinion of the Club, that could be taken to forward the interests of their candidate.

Republican Head-quarters.

At the Republican Head-quarters, yesterday, things were very brisk and encouraging. The Secretary was in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, giving detailed accounts of the progress of the canvass.

The Tribune and the Hebrew Voters.

Mr. Greeley's organ has been lately making several attempts as frantic as they are clumsy to conciliate that numerous section of our Hebrew fellow-citizens, who felt justly indignant over the insult administered to their race and their religion at the last but one of the Chappaqua matinées. The *Tribune* probably counts upon public forgetfulness of the following scandalous colloquy faithfully related by our reporter: "The question of the Indian policy then came up, and Mr. Ashley, who sat at his (Mr. Greeley's) elbow, stated his experience while Governor of Montana. 'You see,' he remarked, 'when Grant first began to turn his attention toward the subjection of the Indians in the West, at the close of the rebellion, he was importuned by the Methodist denomination to send out a Methodist missionary to convert as many of the red devils as possible. President Grant acquiesced, and in a short time the Methodist preacher began his ministrations. He had been in business there but a short time before the Presbyterians got wind of it, and also wanted to send a missionary. Grant gave them a chance, and the red-skins soon were involved in the tangles consequent upon a mixture of religious opinions. Then another sect sent out a missionary, and another, until there was but one denomination left out in the cold, and that was the Jewish sect. Grant finally yielded to the solicitations of the latter, and a Jewish rabbi took the train for the far West. So soon as he arrived, he expressed a wish to have some soldiers detailed for special duty, and without thought of ill, the request was granted. The rabbi went out on the plains, and sent the soldiers to catch some Indians and bring in to him. They did so, and so determined was the rabbi to convert the Indians, which are popularly supposed to be the lost tribes of Israel, that he circumcised them, with the assistance of the soldiers, as fast as they were brought in.'

Here Mr. Greeley, with his eyes opened wide in amazement, interrupted—'Circumcise them! Why, I shouldn't think they could stand it. What did they do?'

"Stand it!" said Mr. Ashley. "Why, they couldn't help themselves, and as fast as they were circumcised they just got their traps together and "leaned" toward Canada.'

'Well! I never!' said Horace; 'I tell you what, Ashley! When I get to be President, I'll send a lot of these rabbis out there and let them circumcise every red-skin they can lay their hands upon. Do you suppose they would "lean" toward Canada?'

The Liberal Republican National Committee.

The Greeley Head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, were dull yesterday. The rooms were deserted the greater part of the time by everybody except the Secretaries. Ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, whose name a few days ago was on the lips of every one at head-quarters, seems to want appreciation since the shameful disclosure in the TIMES of Thursday. The *exposé* is spoken of with bated breath, and deprecating shakes of the head, and Doolittle stock has sensibly declined in the Greeley market.

A letter from Eufaula, Ala., to Secretary Jasper W. Johnson, dated Aug. 29, and acknowledging the receipt of campaign documents, says:

"Some of us have time to work on the negroes, but with little success. A few intelligent ones here and they may vote for Greeley, but the mass and bulk of them will vote for Grant, under the influence of carpet-bag and scalawag office-seekers. We have a colored Greeley Club organized here, but only a few members."

The Colored Voters—Asking Advice, Not Opinions.

Mr. Frederick Douglass speaks as follows, in the Washington *New National Era*, to the colored voters of the Union: "A tender regard for the feelings of certain well-known colored gentlemen in this city has induced us to delay our testimony against a practice which is becoming too common among colored men, and which we should like to see discontinued. It may be well enough to solicit the opinions of public men upon the merits of particular candidates and measures; but applying to certain of them for advice as to how to vote is a humiliating practice, from which colored men would do well to abstain. It places our race in a false position. We have been enfranchised, and invited to vote, in the face of a powerful opposition based largely on the idea of our mental inequality to the white race, and our general unfitness to take part in government. This opposition is not extinct, but only overpowered. It is ready to spring into life with all its ancient vigor. It only wants the argument and the occasion. We are opposed to supplying it with the argument by confessing our ignorance and servility by applying to white men to tell us how to vote, or the occasion by taking their advice and voting the Democratic Party into power." In concluding, Mr. Douglass says: "Let no one be deceived, however, the great mass of the colored voters of the country know full well how to vote and who to vote for in the present grand political canvass."

How the Greeleyites Cipher it Out.

The Greeley journals have originated and extensively circulated an absurd statement that a canvass in one school district in Sharon, Penn., showed eighty-eight Republicans for two for Grant. The statement reached Sharon in due season, and this is the way the Sharon *Herald* disposes of it: "The item is correct enough, except that Sharon is not divided into school districts, and therefore a canvass in one would be a canvass of the whole town; no canvass of the town has ever been made to determine in what proportion the Greeley and Grant Republicans stand to each other; and of over 300 Republican voters in this borough, we cannot, by the most persistent inquiry find more than six Republicans who will vote for Greeley, and we can name twenty Democrats, the best Democrats in the town, too, who will not vote the Chappaquack ticket."

The Arkansas Rebels on Greeley.

The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican* publishes an extract from a private letter written by Mr. Wm. J. Scott, at Jacksonport, Ark., to a member of his family in that city, wherein he says: "The political contest waxes warm here, and woe be unto us if the Greeley party are successful. He is supported here only by the rebels, and they openly say that if Greeley is elected this country will be too warm for any Northern man to live in, and I know it to be a fact. Even already, held in check as they are by the strong arm of both State and National Administrations, they show the cloven foot in their suppressed and muttered imprecations against men whose only fault is that they were not to the manner born."

Drawing Himself Out of That Crowd.

Mr. A. B. Cady, of Waterville, Oneida County, is naturally indignant at the wrong use of his good name by the Greeleyites to bolster up their failing fortunes. In a letter to the Utica *Herald* he says: "I this morning received a circular, purporting to be issued by the 'Liberal Republican County Committee,' to which I find my name attached as one of that Committee. I have not lent or sanctioned the use of my name for any such organization, and cannot sanction any measures tending to disturb the present prosperity of our country. I shall vote for U. S. Grant next Fall, if I live."

Greeley's Epitaph.

Is Greeley dead? No; but he has composed the inscription which he wishes to have placed upon his tomb-stone. It runs as follows:

"*May it be written on my grave that I never was a follower of the Democratic Party, and lived and died in nothing its debtor.*"

Grant's Majority in California.

The San Francisco *Alta* exposes the shallow pretenses of the *Tribune* respecting what the latter paper calls the purposes of the Liberal movement in California. The *Alta* says: "We are sufficiently posted as to Greeley's strength in this city and State, and can safely predict that Grant will carry San Francisco and California this year by a far larger vote than he did in 1868."

The Honest Democrats.

Over one hundred Democrats of Elmira are said to have signed the call for a meeting to organize a straight-out Democratic Club. And there are enough such almost everywhere to prevent their feeling lonely. The Syracuse *Journal* says that in that city the open revolt in the Democratic ranks is more than sufficient to make good all liberal losses to the Republicans, and that is the fact in a great number of the towns of Central New-York. The *Journal* also says that a letter from one of its subscribers at Des Moines, Iowa, contains the information that the Democratic Grant organization in that city, embraced at the date of his writing 542 names of Democrats who have enlisted for the campaign. The same writer asserts that this strong demonstration is the reflection of the feelings and acts of thousands of Iowa Democrats. Western exchanges give hundreds of individual cases of this same nature.

Alvord—His Turn-Over.

The Troy *Times* tells the following respecting Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga County: "On Sunday, July 28, Mr. Alvord was the guest of a personal friend, a member of the Court of Impeachment. He then spoke without reserve upon political issues, and defined his own position. He declared that he desired the nomination for Governor on the Grant ticket. He asserted that if the Republicans would give it to him he could bring the members of the canal Ring to his support, which we believe to be true. He further declared, in the most positive manner, that he could not join the Greeley party, and gave the reasons which would prevent his doing so. Between Monday morning and Wednesday night he found enough encouragement from Democrats at Saratoga that he might have a place on their ticket, to come out for Greeley. He was waiting for bids for weeks. When he got one he went off and did not stand on the order of his going. If there is anything in the personal character or the political career of this man which makes his adherence to any party desirable, we do not now know what it is. The Republican Party is rid of one of the most dangerous Tammany decoys that ever floated into the Legislature. If our party does not gain any votes by his absence it will gain in moral character."

Rally at Greenwich, Conn.

A correspondent writes: "On Wednesday evening the Grant and Wilson Club held an enthusiastic meeting at the Town Hall, which was made greater by the arrival of the Boys in Blue of Rye, about 100 in number. This is the first uniformed organization in the State, we believe. The meeting was addressed by Mr. James M. Ives, Col. Bartram and others. When passing the residence where Gov. Stewart L. Woodford is spending the Summer months a halt was made and three hearty cheers given for that gentleman. The Rye Club returned home on the 10 o'clock train, and although notice had been given to the railroad company, no extra cars were provided, and the men were packed into a common freight-car. This is characteristic of the New-Haven Railroad Company. Conductor Abell treated the Club with the greatest indignity."

The Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The personal appearance of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is thus sketched by the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*: "Mr. C. R. Buckalew, who goes through Mauch Chunk two or three times a week, is a thin, nervous-looking man, quite below the medium stature. He has an unpleasant stoop, and a very dark complexion. His gate is rather shambling, and, altogether, he is unprepossessing. He does not look like a smart, active man, but like a worked-to-death merchant, whose financial troubles were worrying the life out of him."

The Greeley Bubble in Monroe County.

The Greeley organs published with a great flourish a little while ago a call for a Greeley meeting in Monroe County, the names of many Republicans being attached to it without authority, or under a totally erroneous idea of its nature. Now that the thing is being understood in its true light, as simply a Democratic dodge, the signers are rapidly withdrawing their names, and, but few beside the prime movers adhere to it now. The Rochester *Democrat* publishes a card containing the names of twenty Republicans in the town of Perinton—which is claimed to be a Greeley stronghold—whose names were attached to this call, and who repudiate Greeley now that it is plainly to be seen that the movement can result only in strengthening the Democratic Party in every department of Government. The paper, it says, has been presented to but a small proportion of the signers of the original call from that town, as yet; but scarcely any have refused to attach their names. The *Democrat* also publishes a card from Hon. Charles S. Baker, of that city, who recently resigned his position as a member of the Republican City Committee, but has realized how greatly he has been deceived. He now says: "I have, therefore, in the exercise of an honest conviction, and aiming to act conscientiously, become satisfied in my own mind that our Liberal Republican reform movement is unwise."

Mr. Greeley as a Prophet.

There has always been a goood deal of mystery connected with Mr. Greeley's trip through the Southern States a year ago. Under pretense of answering an invitation to lecture before an agricultural society in Texas, it is generally believed that the journey had a political significance, and was intended to pave the way for the possible contingency of Mr. Greeley being the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. At all events, his letters written to the *Tribune* during the trip foreshadowed with remarkable accuracy the state of things that now exists. What could be more truthful in the line of prophecy, for instance, than the following extract from one of Mr. Greeley's letters, dated at Memphis, June 3, 1871, and published in the *Tribune* on the 8th of that month. Speaking of the rebels whom he now invites to "shake hands across the bloody chasm," he says:

"*They propose to renew the fight*, but not with guns and saber. *They expect to regain, as Democrats, through elections, the power they lost as rebels through war.*"

Not only did Mr. Greeley thus correctly state the objects which the rebels are now seeking to accomplish by his election, but he appears to have been let into the secrets of the way in which they propose to do it, He was indiscreet enough o blab it out, and here it is as told in the same letter:

"They will seek to coerce enough of it (the colored vote) into voting the Democratic ticket to give them a majority of the Southern electoral vote for next President."

This game of trying to "coerce the colored vote" was attempted at the recent election in North Carolina, and it is probably owing to its partial success that the Republican majority was not ten thousand instead of two thousand. It will, doubtless, be tried on a more extensive and systematic scale at the Presidential election, and the Republicans of the South will do well to take a hint from Mr. Greeley's indiscreet revelations and prepare themselves to meet it.

Local Notes.

The Republicans of Morrisania will hereafter meet on alternate Tuesdays at Brown's Hall.

Mr. W. N. Saunders was, yesterday, preparing a voluminous letter in reference to the action of the colored citizens in the Presidental campaign.

The Republicans of Passaic, N. J., have organized a Grant and Wilson Club, and subscribed $1,000 to build a wigwam. Rev. M. B. Smith has been elected President.

A Grant and Wilson Club was formed in Catskill, N. Y., on Thursday evening. Joseph Hallock, Esq., was elected President, and Samuel Harris Vice-President.

At the excursion of the Episcopal Church of Rockaway, Long Island, the 14th inst., a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: For Grant, 34; for Greeley, 7; declined, 3.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Second Assembly District is making arrangements for a banner-raising and a mass-meeting for a ratification of the National Republican nominations.

Soldiers and sailors of the Ninth Assembly District favorable to the re-election of Gen. Grant will meet at Bleecker Building, this evening, for the purpose of forming a Veteran Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

After leaving Mount Vernon for New-York, yesterday morning, on the New-Haven Railroad, a Presidential vote was taken on the baggage-car to decide a bet, which resulted as follows: Grant, 23; Greeley, 17.

At the Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Queens County, held at Roslyn, Long Island, on the 14th inst., Major John Birdsall and Isaac H. Cocks were chosen delegates to the Utica Convention.

A Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of the Eleventh Assembly District will be held this evening at Republican Hall, corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Utica Convention.

The soldiers and sailors residing in the town of East Chester who favor the election of Grant and Wilson, have organized a Club of "Boys in Blue." After procuring their uniforms they propose making a torch-light parade.

At a meeting of the Richmond County Republican Convention, held at Clifton on Thursday, 15th inst., Mr. E. B. Seaman and C. C. Norvell were appointed delegates to the State Convention, and Mr. B. F. Morris and Mr. White alternates.

Yesterday the Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Queens County elected the following gentlemen delegates to the State Convention: John McAloney, Long Island City; Alexander Hagner, Jamaica; Robert A. Davison, Hempstead.

A meeting was held, Wednesday evening, at the corner of Park and Vanderbilt avenues, Brooklyn, for the purpose of forming a Working Man's Grant and Wilson Club of the Twentieth Ward. The following officers were elected *pro tem.*: President, O. P. Hicks; Secretary, G. W. Hurlbutt.

After a meeting of Gad Lodge No. 11, T. O. F. S. of T., held on the 15th inst., a vote was taken in the Lodge-room, twenty-six members being present. Of these 23 voted for Grant and 3 for Greeley. The Lodge numbers 200 members, among whom there are less than twenty-five Greeley men.

In pursuance of a call of the German Republican Central Committee, primary elections were held yesterday by the newly-formed German Grant and Wilson Clubs in the several Assembly Districts, of delegates to the German Republican Grant and Wilson Central Campaign organizations.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District has elected the following officers: President, Mr. Jacoby; Vice-President, F. Schoenhoff; Recording Secretary, Mr. Wagner; Treasurer, Mr. Windolph; delegates to the German Republican Grant and Wilson Central Committee, Messrs. Schoenhoff and Wagner.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County hold a convention at Morrisania at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to elect delegates to represent them in the State Convention. The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County hold a convention at White Plains at 10 A. M. today, to elect delegates to the State Convention.

The Republicans of Milton, Ulster County, held an enthusiastic meeting Wednesday evening. Col. T. B. Thorpe delivered an address in favor of Gen. Grant, which was heartily responded to by the large audience present. More Democrats have already declared for Grant in this county than there are Greeley Republicans. There will be no falling off in the Republican vote this Fall.

The soldiers and sailors of the Twenty-first Assembly District, Capt. Benjamin Page President, and Charles W. Cowtan Secretary, have elected the following soldiers as delegates and alternates to represent the Association in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, at Utica, on the 20th inst.: Delegates, Col. Alexander P. Ketchum, Gen. William S. Hillyer, Gen. Edward Murray. Alternates, Capt. Benjamin Page, Col. Joseph M. McDonald, Major William Alexander.

The Democratic Campaign Club of the Fourth Assembly District met last evening at No. 171 East Broadway, and mustered seventeen men. The Secretary was ordered to sign the names of those present to the roll. Twelve names were given in; the Secretary announced them as forty. Mr. John Gannon proposed that the Club nominate James O'Brien as Mayor. This caused an agreeable squabble, which ended in tabling Mr. Gannon's motion. Finding that there was no further bone of contention the meeting adjourned to next Wednesday.

A goodly number of the voters of the Third Ward, Brooklyn, assembled last evening at No. 200 Joralemon-street, to organize a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Thomas C. Baker was temporary Chairman, and James H. Burnet temporary Secretary. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Theodore D. Diamond; First Vice-President, G. H. Roberts; Second Vice-President, T. C. Baker; Third Vice-President, J. J. Powers; Fourth Vice-President, S. W. McLean; Fifth Vice-President, Theodore Hinsdale; Treasurer, A. Fitzgerald; Recording Secretary, J. H. Burnett; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. D. Johnson. Thirty-two names were signed to the roll.

Chinese Coolie Labor.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—At a large meeting of working men, held here to-night, measures were adopted to prohibit the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into the manufactories of this city. The working men agree to support no candidate for office who is not in sympathy with their movement.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eighty-Four Counties Heard from Officially—Democratic Registers to be Prosecuted for Intimidating Negro Voters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 16.—Official returns of the vote in eighty-four counties have been received, in which Caldwell gets 94,565, and Merrimon 91,862.

J. W. Edmund, one of the registers for Robeson County, and H. B Regan and W. S. Floyd have been bound to the next term of the Superior Court for intimidation of Republican voters. The Democratic and Liberal State Committees have forwarded to each county and township Committee throughout the State a printed circular, asking twenty questions relative to frauds. The impression prevails here that Merrimon will contest the election if Greeley is elected, and not otherwise. The circular will appear in the *Carolina Era*, the central organ of the Republican Party, to-morrow.

Three negroes, Jimmy Simpson, Henry Bryan and Tom Griffith, who knocked down and robbed Mr. Wm. Hicks, a citizen of this county, were committed to jail yesterday on a charge of burglary and larceny.

A well-posted citizen of Alamance County informs me that Greeley will lack ten per cent. of getting Merrimon's vote in that county. I hear similar news from Harnett County, and from several townships of this county.

INDIANA.

Enthusiastic Republican Meeting at Plymouth—Speech by Gen. John M. Harlan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 16.—Today Kentucky's gifted orator, Gen. John M. Harlan, addressed one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever assembled at this place. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 persons present, and as the speaker was introduced he was received with three loud cheers. The General addressed the audience for two and one-half hours, and it was conceded to be one of the most truthful, logical and telling speeches of the campaign. No effort had been made to get up a demonstration, yet there were more present and greater enthusiasm prevailed than when Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, whose appointment was heralded far and wide, spoke in this Democratic stronghold a few weeks ago. Mr. Harlan is a gentleman in every respect. He is evidently a man of eminent ability, and made an impression here long to be remembered favorably. Even the Democrats went away convinced with the truth of his remarks. At the close of the speech three cheers were given for Grant and Wilson, three for the State ticket, three for Gen. Jasper Packard, our candidate for Congress, and three for the county ticket.

KENTUCKY.

Progress of the Liberal Movement—The Straight-Out Democrats Selecting Full Delegations—Democratic Speakers Out for Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—Gen. William T. Ward, the Whig member of Congress from this State in 1851 and 1853, and one of Sherman's best Generals, will make fourteen speeches in Kentucky for Grant. He has heretofore been a Conservative.

Hon. W. O. Bradley, of Garrard County, made a speech this evening to a rousing Republican meeting in this city. Ward and Bradley voted for Seymour in 1868.

The Republicans of Frankfort are to have a great rally on Saturday night.

There is good authority for saying that O'Conor, of New-York, will soon write a letter indorsing the Straight-out Democratic Convention.

A large meeting of influential Democrats in Trimble County adopted resolutions denouncing Greeley, and appointing a delegation to the Louisville Convention. Among the delegates are County Judge Bartlet, and County Attorney Yerger. The Convention, for size and respectability, will astonish the Greeleyites. Blonton Duncan predicts that the Republicans will, before November, be compelled to fight the nominee of the Louisville Convention, paying no attention the Liberal side-show. Letters from A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, report that the State will be represented by a full delegation.

Seventeen Democratic papers of Georgia oppose the so-called Liberalism.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Probable Pardoning of Some of the Kuklux Prisoners—Cheering News from Pennsylvania—The Nicaraguan Minister.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President returns to-night to Long Branch. There was no business of general public interest transacted during his visit, as there was no business except the ordinary routine needing attention.

THE KUKLUX PRISONERS.

It is probable that some of the Kuklux prisoners at Albany will soon receive pardons, but no pardons have yet been made out.

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT VISIT CHATTANOOGA.

The President today wrote a letter declining the invitation to visit Chattanooga. On consultation with the members of the Cabinet, it was determined to be impracticable to accept. The invitation was the more acceptable, that, in a time when partisan feeling runs high, it came from citizens without regard to party. It was, on that account, declined with much reluctance.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reports from Pennsylvania show the most hopeful feeling among Republicans that the Republican State ticket will be elected in October. The prospects are regarded by Republicans in the State as much brighter than they were three weeks ago.

UNITED STATES COURT EXPENSES COMPARED.

Somebody has now taken to a comparison of the expenses of running the United States Courts under the present Administration and the past. Two or three facts are overlooked. Under the last Administration the fees of the Courts, amounting to $900,000 and more, were applied directly to paying the expenses of the Courts, and did not appear in the Treasury accounts of costs. In the next place, in eleven States, the Judiciary was practically suspended, and, therefore, cost almost nothing. The Courts have since been restored in those States, adding, of course, to the expense. Then the Kuklux trials have swelled the labor and expense of the Courts in the last year. The increase, as will be seen, is much greater apparently than really, and had it not been for the Kuklux, the expenses would hardly have increased at all.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

Señor Don Emilio Benard was today introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Resident of Nicaragua.

The following is a translation of the remarks which he made on the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to hand to your Excellency the credentials which accredit me as Minister Resident of Nicaragua to the Government of the United States of America. His Excellency the President of Nicaragua could not have distinguished me in a more grateful manner than by conferring upon me the honorable mission of making more intimate, if this be possible, the cordial relations which fortunately exist between the two countries, and certainly, Mr. President, nothing will be more satisfactory to me than to accomplish the notable object which the Government has in view.

The President replied as follows:

MR. BENARD: You are welcome as the Diplomatic Representative of your country. I trust that the favorable anticipations with which you say you have entered upon your mission will not be disappointed by anything which may happen during your abode here. There is nothing, so far as I am aware, in the relations between the United States and Nicaragua to occasion apprehension that they may not be maintained upon a footing of the utmost cordiality. The endeavors which you may make for that purpose shall be heartily reciprocated by me.

THE FORT HALL RESERVATION.

It seems there was a mistake in the announcement that Henry W. Reed, of Iowa, was appointed agent for the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, as it is now said that no such appointment is contemplated.

THE WATERMAN PATENT.

The Henry Waterman patent-extension case was argued today before the Commissioners of Patents by Charles M. Keller for the applicant, and by James a Shilton for the New-York Bridge Company, opposing the extension. This is the patent under which all hoop skirt springs are made and tempered, and also for bridge purposes.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Wrecked on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Three Persons Injured.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 16.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train, which left New-York this afternoon at 4 o'clock, became a complete wreck this evening at Henryville, a short distance this side of Stroudsburg. The passengers miraculously escaped injury. The locomotive, Col. Scranton, is now on the track smashed to atoms. The fireman, head brakeman and baggage-master, John Carling, are dangerously injured.

UTAH.

Troops to be Employed Against the Indians—The License Law and Murder Trials.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 16.—The Indians of San Pete County are still committing outrages. In a conference of Gens. Ord and Morrow, it was determined to employ troops, and that three companies of infantry should be dispacthed to the scene of the outrages at once. Cavalry is now on the way here from Fort Steele and other points, and will be sent forward without delay. There is no doubt now that the Indians are fairly on the war-path, they having boldly declared their intention to fight. Gen. Morrow, however, is still hopeful of making peace without bloodshed. The cause of the Indian hostility is said to be the want of food and clothing.

The writ of prohibition against the City to enforce the collection of $300 monthly, for license to sell liquors, has been sustained by Judge McKean, the ordinance having been declared invalid

The trial of Etlive Obey for killing Charles M. Dalson, about two months ago, resulted, this evening, in the acquittal of Obey. It will be remembered that Dalson published infamous statements against Obey and his wife, when Obey met and deliberately shot him dead.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic coasts, where rain has prevailed, but now followed by partly cloudy weather; cloudy weather and rain and southerly to easterly winds continue from Virginia to Maine; clear weather and light to fresh winds have generally prevailed from Texas to Alabama, and thence to Lake Erie and lower Michigan the barometer has decidedly fallen from Kansas and Missouri and to Lake Superior, with fresh brisk southerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather; an area of low barometer is apparently advancing eastward toward the north-west.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly to easterly winds and clear weather generally prevail on Saturday over the Western Gulf States; winds veering to westerly and clearing weather from Florida to North Carolina; southerly winds and clearing but partly clogdy weather for the Middle States, and with cloudy weather for New-England, and with partly cloudy weather from Tennessee to Lake Erie. The barometer continues falling from the Missouri to the Upper Lakes, with southerly to southeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness, and with probably threatening weather and brisk winds over the latter. But very few of the regular midnight telegraphic reports have as yet been received.

Burning of the Clinton Woolen Mills.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Clinton Woolen Manufacturing Company's mill was totally destroyed by fire at noon today. The loss is $150,000; insurance $30,000. Nearly 50,000 pounds of wool were saved. The loss on wool was $5,000, and is fully covered by insurance. A tannery adjoining was partially destroyed. Loss $4,000; fully insured.

The Storm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—The heavy rain-storm, which commenced yesterday evening, has continued up to noon today.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—There has been a drizzling rain here this forenoon. Drivers refuse to go out in the wet, and today's races have been postponed until 1 P. M. on Saturday, or the first fair day, Sunday excepted.

The San Francisco Republican Congressional Nomination.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Republicans have nominated Charles Clayton, the Federal Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, for Congress from this district. A third candidate will probably be nominated by the Independent Republicans.

Mining Stock Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Valley, $19; Ely, $126 50; Pioche, $26; French, $21; Imperial, $13 25; Yellow Jacket, $145; Crown Point, $141; Hale and Norcross, $82; Savage, $138; Belcher, $130; Nevada, $15 50; Overman, $95; Confidence, $35 50.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A fire at Malden, Thursday night, destroyed a planing-mill owned by C. Huntowell. The loss is $2,000.

Another conscience contribution from New-York, amounting to $50, was received at the Treasury yesterday.

Wendell Phillips advises Republicans of the Fifth District, Massachusetts, to nominate Mayor Buffun, of Lynn, for Congress.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania District yesterday renominated Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin for Congress.

Joe Jefferson, the comedian, is in Baltimore. The oculist treating Jefferson's case has pronounced his eyesight perfectly restored.

Star Island, or Gosport, one of the shoals, has been sold to wealthy parties in Portsmouth, N. H., for about $50,000, and will be improved for a watering-place.

Charles F. Cushman, employe of C. H. Young & Co., No. 39 Pearl-street, Boston was arrested on Thursday, charged with embezzling $5,000 from his employers.

Joseph MacElroy, a gambler, late of New-Orleans, was shot dead at San Francisco yesterday, by Paul Kern, a prominent vine-grower of Los Angeles, in a quarrel about politics.

William Maghan, of West Rutland, was instantly killed by being run over by the New-York and Boston night express train, on the Rutland Railroad, near Centre Rutland, early yesterday morning.

On Thursday, Judge N. D. Day, of Stratford, N. H., aged seventy-two years, was drowned in a mill-pond near his residence. He is supposed to have jumped into the water during a fit of insanity.

The charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons against Robert Lester Smith, of Philadelphia, has been abandoned, he having been convicted of an assault and battery on H. E. Wayer, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Articles of incorporation of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway were agreed upon in San Francisco yesterday. The subscriptions to the stock of the road at San Francisco at the present time aggregate nearly $1,000,000. Stocks were drooping yesterday.

An affray occurred Thursday at E. Davis & Son's hotel in Bridgeton, N. J., while the excursion party of the Fame Hose Company, of Wilmington, Del., was at dinner. A man named Sweeney had a difficulty with a waiter of the hotel, when George Davis, one of the proprietors, interfered, and was struck by Sweeney, receiving injuries from which he died. Sweeney was arrested.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Party-Processions Act Riots in Ireland.

A European Congress Concerning Italy and France.

The Prospect of Awards from the Geneva Conference.

Reported Discovery of Petroleum in Silesia.

Threatening Relations Between the Argentine Confederation and Brazil.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Belfast, Ireland—Celebration of the Repeal of the Party Processions Act.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The passage of the repeal of the Party Processions act was generally celebrated throughout Ireland, yesterday, by the Roman Catholics, and in some places there was disorder. At Belfast, while a procession was passing through the streets, it was stoned by a large crowd of persons. The processionists returned the attack and a scene of terrible excitement ensued. The rioters were finally dispersed by the police, not, however, until one man had been shot. Slight disturbances occurred in Dublin, and several persons were wounded. There was no disorder in Londonderry.

Gen. Sherman visited Oxford yesterday, and had a very agreeable reception from the authorities of the University.

Election of a Member for Pontefract.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The election for member of Parliament for Pontefract has resulted in the return of Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, Liberal, by 80 majority.

A European Congress Proposed.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Paris, says that at the meeting of the Emperors in Berlin the proposition will be made for a Congress of the European Powers to sanction the territorial modifications of France, the occupation of Rome, and the revision of the treaty of Paris of 1856.

Mr. Stanley Before the British Association.

BRIGHTON, England, Aug. 16.—At the sitting of the British Association today Mr. Stanley gave an account of Dr. Livingstone's travels and discoveries in Africa for the past six years. Col. James A. Grant, who explored the sources of the Nile with the late Capt. Speke, from 1863 to 1865, called in question the correctness of Livingstone's observations and conclusions. Mr. Stanley replied, defending the doctor, and was loudly cheered. Sir Henry Rawlinson followed, and cordially acknowledged Mr. Stanley's services.

At the meeting today Mr. Stanley was introduced to Napoleon, Eugenie and the Prince Imperial.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

The American Representatives Anticipate a Satisfactory Award.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Geneva says the American representatives before the Board of Arbitration anticipate the recovery of damages to a large amount from England. They consider the presence of Mr. Cohen in Geneva favorable to such a result of the arbitration.

It is also stated that the Americans have decided to require the nomination of a board of assessors, should a gross sum not be awarded by the Tribunal.

The Board of Arbitration met at noon today and after a session of one hour's duration, adjourned until Monday next. Mr. Jacob Staempfl, the Swiss Arbitrator, today said he hoped all the work of the Board will be finished in three weeks.

Sir Roundell Palmer is indisposed today. He is suffering from a slight attack of the gout.

GERMANY.

Petroleum in Silesia.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—It is reported that valuable petroleum wells have been discovered in Silesia, and there is much excitement in the Province.

FRANCE.

Movements of President Thiers.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—President Thiers and Gen. Cissey, Minister of War, go, to-morrow to Honfleur to examine the harbor and consider plans for the removal of obstructions.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of Negotiations Between the Governments of the Argentine Confederation and Brazil.

LISBON, Aug. 16.—The mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro, with advices to the 24th ult., arrived here today. When the steamer left, Gen. Mitre, the Special Envoy from the Argentine Confederation to Brazil, and the Emperor Don Pedro were still engaged in negotiations for a settlement of the differences between the two nations, but without any apparent result. In the meanwhile, there is great activity in the military and naval arsenals of both Powers, as war is looked upon as certain should Gen. Mitre's mission prove unsuccessful.

A RHINOCEROS LOOSE.

Two Men Killed, Hundreds of Spectators Terribly Frightened, and a Museum Tent Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A letter from Red Bud, a small town in Monroe County, Illinois, gives a thrilling account of the escape from its keepers of the rhinoceros belonging to Warner & Co.'s menagerie and circus on the occasion of its being brought into the ring for the first time. The showman had prepared the animal for the exhibition in the ring by attaching to a ring in its nose two strong wire ropes, and twenty-four men were deemed sufficient to control the beast, which submitted quietly to being led from the cage, but on entering the arena suddenly threw up its head, and, plunging madly to the right and left, broke loose from the men and dashed forward through the tents. Its first victim was John Gillem, a canvas-man, who was knocked down, and, the beast trampling upon his breast, he was killed instantly.

It next ran its nose against Martin Ready, another canvasman, striking him in the stomach and ripping out his bowels and killing him. It next made a dash in the direction of the seats, which by this time were cleared by the frightened spectators, and knocked down nearly all of the seats on one side of the tent, dislocating the shoulder of one of the employes and breaking the arm of a spectator.

It then ran into the menagerie tent and upset Mr. Forepaugh's den of performing animals, after which it struck the centre pole with its head, bringing it down with a crash upon the cages of the tiger and leopard, but not breaking them so as to allow the animals to escape. Dashing into the museum tent it smashed all the curiosities, stampeding all the people in the vicinity, and rushed out through the side of the canvas into the street, finally bringing up in a vacant house, the door of which stood open, and here the men succeeded in capturing the animal and getting it into a cage. The damage to the show was about $3,000.

Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 16.—The Prussian brig Amasia, loaded with mahogany, was wrecked on a reef near this point. Her cargo is being saved by wreckers.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

Record of the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Steadfast Supporter of the Rebellion—Consistent Opposition to Every Measure for the Restoration of the Republic.

We ask the voters of Pennsylvania to examine attentively the record of Charles R. Buckalew as a member of the United States Senate for six years, presented below, and decide from it what claims he has now on them for the highest honors within their gift.

Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, served as a United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1869. It is well known—in fact, notorious—that all through the war his sympathies were with the rebels. He was a leader among the copperhead Democracy, that wing of the party which kept up a constant fire in the rear of the Union armies, by giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He was not an open enemy, like Vallandigham; but a crafty, politic adversary, who, whenever it was possible, would move in disguise and cover up his tracks. He was, to all intents and purposes, a rebel in the ranks of the brave men who were fighting against treason. He was, therefore, a fit and trusty emissary of the Confederacy—one who could be relied on to impart any information that might damage the Union cause and help the rebels; one who was willing to consult with the rebel agents in Canada, and encourage them to persevere in their efforts to overthrow the Republic. At home he was in the confidence of those organizations formed to resist the draft, and was the head and front of a powerful opposition in his own county—a combination whose acts were as treasonable as was the firing on Fort Sumter. When men were most needed to fill decimated ranks, and conscription had to be resorted to, Buckalew not only tacitly counseled resistance to the process of the law, but aided and encouraged it by welcoming deserters and fugitives from the draft. So firmly and steadfastly was he committed to the cause of disunion that he never permitted himself to say or do aught that might injure the rebel cause. When forced to act he was always found helping the enemy, whether as a private citizen or a public officer. His record as a United States Senator is in complete harmony with his other acts. That the people of Pennsylvania may judge this man by his acts, we append the record of his votes while Senator:

Record of Charles R. Buckalew, as Shown by his Votes in the United States Senate, 1863-69.

Dec. 22, 1863.—On an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, "that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person enlisting after the 5th day of January next," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

On the motion to exempt from the draft all clergymen, &c., Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 14, 1864.—On motion to repeal the $300 clause in the act of March 3, 1863, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

On the motion to raise the maximum of the commutation to $400, Mr. Buckalew voted yea.

On the motion that ministers of the Gospel drafted into the army may be employed in hospitals, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 18, 1864.—On the passage of the Enrollment act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 25, 1864.—On the adoption of the resolution requiring Senators to take the oath of July 2, 1862, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 23, 1864.—When the bill to equalise the pay of the soldiers was under consideration, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to discharge all the colored soldiers in the army, &c., Mr. Buckalew voted yea.

Feb. 24, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General of the United States Army, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 10, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 31, 1864.—On the motion to strike out the words "white male citizens" in the organic act of Montana, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 31, 1864.—On the motion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, to so amend the thirteenth article of amendment as to prohibit hereafter colored persons from becoming citizens of the United States, Mr. Buckalew voted yea.

April 28, 1864.—On the passage of the act to increase temporarily the duties on imports, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

May 3, 1864.—On the joint resolution providing for the payment of volunteers called out for not less than 100 days, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

May 11, 1864.—On the passage of the National Banking act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

May 23, 1864.—On the bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 17, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to increase the duties on imports, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the act to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of payment of money, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 28, 1864.—On the passage of the bill for establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 13, 1865.—On passage of the joint resolution to terminate the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 23, 1865.—On the passage of the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Dec. 13, 1865.—On the passage of the resolution to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the so-called Confederate States, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 25, 1866.—On the passage of the bill (S. 60) to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 29, 1866.—On the passage of the bill (S. 88) to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims against the Government, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 1, 1866.—When the Civil Rights bill was under consideration, Mr. Trumbull moved the following amendment: "That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States without distinction of color," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 2, 1866.—On the passage of the "Civil Rights bill," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 20, 1866.—On the passage of the "act to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau," over the veto of President Johnson, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 2, 1866.—On the question to agree to the concurrent resolution that neither House of Congress shall admit Senators or Representatives from the States lately in rebellion until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such representation, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 13, 1866.—On the admission of Colorado into the Union, and again, April 25, 1866, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 30, 1866.—On the passage of the bill for the temporary relief of the destitute colored people in the District of Columbia, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

April 6, 1866.—On the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

April 9, 1866.—On the passage of the act to amend an act relating to habeas corpus, &c., March 3, 1863, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 15, 1866.—On the amendments to the bill to reduce internal taxes, "That no tax or duty shall be assessed, or paid on manufactured cotton, which may be grown or produced after the passage of this act," Mr. Buckalew voted yea.

July 16, 1866.—On the passage of the bill to continue in force, &c., the Freedmen's Bureau over the President's veto, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 19, 1866.—On the passage of the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 22, 1866.—On the passage of the joint resolution admitting the State of Tennessee to representation in Congress, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 25, 1866.—On the increase of the salaries of Senators, Mr. Buckalew voted yea.

Jan. 7, 1867.—On the passage of the act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, over the President's veto, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 9, 1867.—On the adoption of the amendment to the act for the admission of the State of Nebraska, providing that there shall be no distinction as to race or color in the exercise of the elective franchise, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 18, 1867.—On the passage of the act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 21, 1867.—On the adoption of the amendment that all animals imported for breeding purposes be admitted duty free, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 8, 1867.—On the passage of the act of admission of Nebraska into the Union over the President's veto, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 13, 1867.—On the passage of the bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 16, 1867.—On the passage of the first Reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 2, 1867.—On the passage over the President's veto of the act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 2, 1867.—On the passage over the President's veto of the first Reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 16, 1867.—On the passage of the Supplemental Reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 21, 1867.—On the passage of the bill suspending all proceedings in relation to payment for slaves drafted or received as volunteers in the United States Army, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 23, 1867.—On the passage over the President's veto of the Supplemental Reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 19, 1867.—On the passage of the third Reconstruction act over the veto of the President, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Jan. 13, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to suspend the further reduction of the currency, Mr. Buckalew voted yea.

Jan. 27, 1868.—On the passage of the bill for the removal of the political disabilities of Robert M. Patton, of Alabama, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 11, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to readmit the rebel States, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 25, 1868.—On the passage of the above bill over the veto of the President, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 20, 1868.—On the passage over the President's veto of the joint resolution excluding from the Electoral College votes of States lately in rebellion, &c., Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 11, 1869.—On the passage of the amendment (XV.) to the Constitution, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Feb. 24, 1869.—On the passage over the President's veto of the bill to regulate "the duties on imported copper and copper ores," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

An analysis of the above record shows:

I. That Charles R. Buckalew opposed every measure tending to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

1. He voted against paying bounties to volunteers. He would have deprived the soldier of all bounties because he hated the cause for which they fought, and wanted to discourage the enlistment of volunteers.

2. He voted against giving the black soldiers the same pay as white. A pro-slavery, rebel-sympathizing Democrat, he believed the negro fit only for a slave; and after the black man had found his loyalty, his bravery and his manhood, Buckalew would still have had him degraded.

3. He voted against the Conscription law, without which it would have been impossible to maintain the efficiency of the armies and defeat the rebellion. When this law came to be enforced he encouraged an organization to resist its execution.

4. He voted against an appropriation of $25,000,000 to pay one hundred day volunteers, or emergency men. He would rather that the State Capitol had fallen into the hands of the enemy than that Lee had been driven back from Gettysburg.

5. He voted against the bill to restrict the expenses of the collection of soldiers' claims against the Government. This was entirely consistent. He was in favor of paying soldiers only as little as possible; and when a soldier had lost his life in the service his representatives must pay as dearly as possible for collecting his claims.

6. He voted for paying rebel slave owners for slaves drafted or received as volunteers into the Union armies; and would today vote for compensating the rebels for the loss of all their slaves and for pensioning disabled rebel soldiers. Such a course would be consistent with his every act and every vote.

II. That Charles R. Buckalew hindered, in every possible way, the work of reconstruction, except upon terms acceptable to the rebels.

1. He was opposed to Senators taking an oath renewing their allegiance and fidelity to the United States. Having acted with the traitors himself, in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and never having renounced his treason, he could not have voted otherwise.

2. He very voted against a resolution providing that neither House of Congress should admit Senators or Representatives from the rebel States, until Congress should have declared such State entitled to such representation.

3. He voted against admitting into Congress the loyal representatives from Tennessee.

4. He voted against the Reconstruction acts, and the supplemental thereto.

5. He voted against the bill readmitting the seceded States.

6. He voted against the resolution excluding from the Electoral College the vote of rebel States not yet reorganized.

III. Charles R. Buckalew opposed every measure calculated to secure the political and civil rights of the colored race.

1. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, securing equality before the law to all men, without distinction of race or color. By this vote he declared that a black man should not have the same legal rights as other men—that he should be excluded from churches, from schools, from colleges, from railway-cars, from hotels, from public conveyances, from juries, and from all public privileges. This doctrine is now being enforced in Savannah, where black men are shot for attempting to ride in street-cars.

2. He voted against an amendment to permit colored citizens to vote and hold office in Montana.

3. He voted for an amendment to prohibit colored persons from becoming citizens of the United States.

4. He voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

5. He voted against establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, which was the means of bringing relief and succor to thousands of destitute and suffering blacks.

6. He voted against furnishing *temporary relief* to destitute blacks in the District of Columbia.

7. He voted against admitting Nebraska with a Constitution enfranchising the colored residents.

8. He voted against the Fifteenth Amendment, securing the ballot to the colored men of the United States, and raising these down-trodden millions to the dignity of American citizens. He is against this amendment still, and would do all in his power to abolish it.

IV. Charles R. Buckalew opposed wholesome financial measures, necessary to secure stability and confidence among business men, and protect the credit of the nation.

1. He opposed the National Banking act—a measure without which the rebellion could not have been crushed and the financial affairs of the Government successfully administered, which gave stability to the country, and subsequently enabled the Administration to provide for the payment of the national debt.

2. He opposed the adoption of a uniform system of bankruptcy, a measure which has brought relief to thousands of business men, and greatly stimulated mercantile and manufacturing enterprise.

3. He favored a redundant currency, to the end that financial confidence might be weakened by a high rate of premium on gold, and by delaying the gradual return to a specie basis.

V. Charles R. Buckalew voted uniformly against protection to American industry, thus striking directly at the vital interests of Pennsylvania.

He favored the passage of an act to reduce the tax on raw cotton, so as to benefit his rebel friends; but when the bill to increase the duties on imports, and the bill imposing a tariff on imported copper and copper ore were under consideration, he voted *nay*.

This is the record of Charles R. Buckalew, and we look to it to weigh as or vote for him and all the Government in its life struggle with treason. We challenge his supporters to show, from his record as a United States Senator, a single word spoken in defense of the Government, or a single vote given for the suppression of the rebellion. They will fail to find, in all his long service as Senator, a word of sympathy for the Union cause, or a word in denunciation of those who sought to disrupt the nation.

KENTUCKY.

Confirmation of the Report of the Attempt of Democrats and Liberals to Break up a Republican Meeting at Lexington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—The statement sent you last night to the effect that the State militia was in the crowd that mobbed the Republican District election at Lexington Monday night having been contradicted by a Liberal paper of that city, the following card has been issued:

LEXINGTON, Aug. 15.—We, the undersigned, represented as speaking on Monday night, by request make the following statement in regard to the disturbance of the Republican speakers at that time: The disturbance was commenced by boys and young men, evidently put up to it by older persons near them. Prominent among the crowd in inciting and encouraging them to engage in the disturbance as well as themselves, we saw not less than four or five of the State militia in uniform, a portion of whom had guns. One of the militia endeavored to get on the stand where the speakers were, for the evident purpose of interfering with them. Upon our opposing and remonstrating with him upon so doing, he desisted. Two or three were struck with eggs. The police did not make an appearance upon the scene till the crowd generally dispersed. Then instead of attempting to arrest the rowdies and roughs who were engaged in hooting, jeering and throwing, they were about to arrest two of us who were endeavoring to keep the colored men from forcibly opposing the insults heaped upon them. We have read the special sent, and of our own knowledge know that the statements made therein are unqualifiedly true.

(Signed,) JOS. H. THOMKINS, J. G. HAMILTON, J. C. JACKSON, J. H. HARRIS.

All of these gentlemen are respected citizens of Lexington. The statement may be relied on.

At a meeting of the colored people of Maysville, resolutions condemning Sumner's course were adopted. The State Convention of straight Democrats will be held here Sept. 3, to nominate an electoral ticket, and appoint a State Central Committee.

Scene in a News Stand.

Time, early morning; place, news stand. Enter intelligent-looking man, addressing sharp-looking woman behind the counter.—"Want the TIMES." "Just one left; here you are." Seeing quite a pile of *Heralds* and *Tribunes*, first party says: "What paper sells the best?" "O is!" replied the woman, "people seem to be going back on the *Tribune* and *Herald*. Why, there is Mr. H., he's taken the *Tribune* for more'n ten years, but he's stopped; and see I to him the other day, 'Are you going back on old Horace?' and sez he, 'I rather think I am!'"

THE GREELEY MANIFESTO.

The Kentucky Democratic Convention Makes Mr. Greeley's Position—A Studied Effort to Straighten Out Democratic Backs—The Official Appendix to the Letter of Acceptance.

The following is the full text of the carefully-prepared speech delivered by Mr. Greeley at Portland, Me., on Wednesday last. It was put in form to appear in the TIMES of yesterday, but was removed at the last moment to make way for our special dispatches from Maine:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is certain that throughout the course of my life, as far as I have been connected with public affairs, I have struggled, with such capacity as God has given me, for, first, impartial and universal liberty; second, for the unity and greatness of our common country; third, and by no means least, when the former end was attained, for early and hearty reconciliation and peace among our countrymen—for these great ends I have struggled, and I hope the issue is not doubtful. I thoroughly comprehend that no personal consideration has drawn this vast assembly; other higher and grander considerations have collected you around me today together. It is a part of the unwritten law of our country that a candidate for President may not make speeches in vindication and commendation of the principle whereupon he is supported, or of the measures which the election is intended to promote, though a candidate for Vice-President is under no such inhibition. I acquiesce in this restriction; I recognize and affirm its propriety. The temptation to misreport and misrepresent a candidate for the higher post is so great, the means of circulating such perversions among people who will never see the context of information are so vast, that a candidate has no moral right to subject his friends to the perils he must brave, if not invite, by taking a part in the canvass; yet there is a truth to be uttered in behalf of those who have placed me before the American people in my present attitude, which does them much honor that I claim the privilege of stating it here; and now this is that truth. No person has ever yet made the fact known that he purposed to support or actually did support my nomination, whether at Cincinnati, at Baltimore, or in the action which resulted in sending delegates to either Convention, on the basis of a claim to office at my hands; no one who favored my nomination before either Convention or at either Convention has sought office at my hands, either for himself or any one else, nor has any one suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising to appoint any one to any important office whatever. In a very few instances, less than a dozen, I am sure, certain of the smaller fry of politicians have, since my double nomination, hinted to me by letter that I might increase my chance of election, by promising a post-office or some such place to my volunteer correspondent respectively. I have not usually responded to these overtures, but I now give a general notice that should I be elected I will consider the claims of those untimely aspirants after those of the more modest and reticent, when I shall have been fully satisfied. In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected, continue my appointments to Republicans. I answer those by pointing to that plank of the Cincinnati platform wherein all who concur in the principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to raise a house and proceeded to kick them out of it so soon as the roof was fairly over his head; for my own part I recognize every honest man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regard. One other point demands a word. Those adverse to me ask what pledges I have given to those lately hostile to the Union to secure their favor and support. I answer, no man or woman in all the South ever asked of me, whether directly or through another, any other pledge than is given through all my acts and words. From the hour of Lee's surrender down to this moment no Southern man ever hinted to me an expectation, hope, or wish that the rebel debt, whether Confederate or State, be assumed or paid by the Union, and no Southern man who could be elected to a Legislature or made Colonel of a militia regiment ever suggested the pensioning of rebel soldiers, or any of them, even as a remote possibility. All who nominated me were perfectly aware that I had upheld and justified Federal legislation to repress Ku-klux outrages, though I had never insisted as strenuously as I now do that complete amnesty and a genuine oblivion of the bloody, hateful past would do more for the suppression and utter extinction of such outrages than all the force bills and suspension of habeas corpus ever devised by men. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished, but far wiser and more just is the initiation, the policy by which they are prevented. From those who support me in the South I have heard but one demand—justice; but one desire—reconciliation. They wish to be heartily reunited and at peace with the North on any terms which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. They ask that they should be protected and treated by any Federal authority as citizens, not culprits, so long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right. They desire a rule which, alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift, and discourage rapacity and villainy. They cherish a joyful hope, in which I fully concur, that between the 5th of November and the 4th of March next, quite a number of the Governors and other dignitaries who, in the absurd name of republicanism and loyalty, have for years been piling debts and taxes upon their war-wasted States, will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life. The darker and darker those shades, the better for themselves and for mankind, and the hope that my election may hasten the much-desired hegira of thieving carpet-baggers has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused. Fellow-citizens, the deposed and partially-exiled Tammany Ring has stolen about thirty million dollars from the City of New-York; that was a most gigantic robbery and hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy, but the thieving carpet-baggers have stolen at least three times that amount—stolen it from the already impoverished and needy—and they still flaunt their prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as honorable and excellency. [Applause.] I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States declaring their iniquity shall be gainful and insolent no longer—at furthest, than till the 4th of March next. By that time those criminals will have heard a national verdict pronounced that will cause them to "fold their tents like the Arabs," and as silently steal away, and that I trust will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good name of our country and the well-being of her people.

TURKEY.

Significance of the Appointment of a New Grand Vizier.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that journal as follows:

"The news telegraphed from Constantinople that Mahmoud Pasha has been dismissed from the Vizierlate and Mithad named in his stead is of the very happiest importance for all who have the least material stake in Turkey. A word or two in explanation of the contrast between the Ex-Grand Vizier and his successor may therefore interest your readers.

Mahmoud, then, was, in a single sentence, the most reactionary, fanatical, and I should do him but slight injustice if I added corrupt, Vizier who has ruled at the Porte since the death of Sultan Mahmoud. The son of a former Governor of Bagdad, who amassed an enormous fortune during a few years' residence in that province, he himself obtained, at an early age, the government of Tripoli in Barbary, where he more than doubled the inherited wealth of his father by grinding the Arabs as they had never been ground before, till his recall became inevitable. After remaining some time *en retraite*, he again procured employment, and finally was named Minister of Marine during the last Administration of A'ali Pasha, on whose death he climbed to the Vizierlate by the help of a palace intrigue, and on the strength, it was said, or a promise to the Sultan that he would carry out His Majesty's cherished design of securing the succession for his son. Being totally unknown in Europe—of the politics and languages of which he was himself also wholly ignorant—he made a first bid for foreign popularity by announcing a programme of the most wholesale and radical reforms, not one of which, I am able to affirm, did he subsequently carry out. He did, indeed, 'economize' by dismissing several hundreds of the lowest class of employes, till many of the Departments were so underhanded that the public business could not be carried on; but he did not reduce by a piastre his own huge group of emoluments, amounting in the whole to £30,000 a year. Also he made a nearly clean sweep of the Christian functionaries, crushed the Press if it ventured to echo a whisper of the universal discontent, and generally carried reaction to a point not witnessed before by the present generation. As English influence at the Porte has now passed into a tradition, he had too become a mere puppet in the hands of Gen. Ignatiew, the very clever Russian Ambassador, and was, in fact, so fast driving the country into bankruptcy, and consequent political ruin, that Mejid-Effendi, the gentlemanly heir to the throne, insisted as strenuously as I now do that complete amnesty and a genuine oblivion of the bloody, hateful past would do more for the suppression and utter extinction of such outrages than all the force bills and suspension of habeas corpus ever devised by men. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished, but far wiser and more just is the initiation, the policy by which they are prevented. From those who support me in the South I have heard but one demand—justice; but one desire—reconciliation. They wish to be heartily reunited and at peace with the North on any terms which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. They ask that they should be protected and treated by any Federal authority as citizens, not culprits, so long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right. They desire a rule which, alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift, and discourage rapacity and villainy. They cherish a joyful hope, in which I fully concur, that between the 5th of November and the 4th of March next, quite a number of the Governors and other dignitaries who, in the absurd name of republicanism and loyalty, have for years been piling debts and taxes upon their war-wasted States, will follow the wholesome example of Bullock, of Georgia, and seek the shades of private life. The darker and darker those shades, the better for themselves and for mankind, and the hope that my election may hasten the much-desired hegira of thieving carpet-baggers has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused. Fellow-citizens, the deposed and partially-exiled Tammany Ring has stolen about thirty million dollars from the City of New-York; that was a most gigantic robbery and hurled its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy, but the thieving carpet-baggers have stolen at least three times that amount—stolen it from the already impoverished and needy—and they still flaunt their prosperous villainy in the highest places of the land, and are addressed as honorable and excellency. [Applause.] I think I hear a voice from the honest people of all the States declaring their iniquity shall be gainful and insolent no longer—at furthest, than till the 4th of March next. By that time those criminals will have heard a national verdict pronounced that will cause them to "fold their tents like the Arabs," and as silently steal away, and that I trust will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good name of our country and the well-being of her people.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

A Searching and Vigorous Reply to Mr. Sumner from Colored Citizens of Tennessee.

The colored voters of Nashville and vicinity, in mass-meeting assembled, Thursday, Aug. 8, unanimously adopted the following letter as an expression of their sentiments in regard to the recent letter and advice of Hon. Charles Sumner:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1872.

Hon. Charles Sumner, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Having, some days since, noticed your letter addressed to certain worthy colored fellow-citizens of Washington, D. C., in which you presume to advise them and us in reference to the proper course to be pursued by the colored voters of the United States, in the coming Presidential campaign, permit us, as humble citizens, and as those who have hitherto been among your many admirers, to call your attention to a few facts. In doing this, however, we take the liberty to say that you may rest assured that whatever your future course may be, the colored people of this Republic will never prove so recreant to every sense of honor, dignity and humanity as for a moment to be ungrateful for what you have done for them in the past. We desire to say that with your review of "the antecedents and present positions" of the various candidates before us we are not entirely satisfied. More especially is this true when we consider the fact that you are utterly silent as to your worthy colleague, our choice for the Vice-Presidency, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Your communication to which we refer is suggestive of a number of queries, a few of which it is our present intention to lay before you.

First—Is it not apparent that the Democrats have formed an alliance with Horace Greeley and a few other Republicans to carry out the purposes and establish the principles avowed by them four years ago under the leadership of Seymour and Blair?

In other words, is it not true that the leaders of the Democratic Party adopt Mr. Greeley and the Cincinnati platform for the sole purpose of wresting the political power from that party which is the author of every right conceded to the black man North and South, and vesting it in that party which has always acted upon the presumption that we had no rights they were bound to respect?

Second—If the political records of our Republic speak the truth when they avow that the uniform course of the Democratic Party for nearly half a century has been one of opposition to every measure calculated to benefit the black man, politically or socially, how can you, Mr. Sumner, from the stand-point of a true friend, ask us to form a coalition with them rather than with our tried and true friends? You say "they have changed." Perhaps that is true. You say "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Third—Then we inquire, have not the leaders of the Democratic Party, who are now loudest in their denunciation of the corruption and fraud of Greeley, uniformly resisted the passage of all measures introduced by yourself and your Republican compeers, looking to the protection of colored citizens in their rights and immunities in this Government? Neither the word nor the bond of the Democracy is sufficient to cause them to cease the war of proscription they have waged so bitterly against us, and which would inevitably have been successful, had it not been for the strong arm of Federal power, wielded by President Grant and a Republican Congress. We, as inteligent and considerate citizens of this country recognise the necessity of two political parties extending throughout the United States. Moral issues should be properly organized, and conducted with good sense and good temper, each respecting the rights of the other. Thus they naturally become checks and guards to each other against the abuse of political power. They bring into discussion before the people both sides of Republican policy, underlie their institutions and welfare, and in this way become the conservators of civil liberty.

Therefore we would not, if we had the power, annihilate, the Democratic Party, but in the present unsettled condition of our rights, we appeal to every friend of justice and lover of equality to unite with us in support of the men and the party who have taught us, by their past deeds, as well as present promises, that they regard the rights of men as paramount to party prejudices and political preferences.

We, as colored men, and as citizens, to whom the Republican Party has vouchsafed all the political privileges we enjoy, and as men who support great principles, rather than the private prejudices of disaffected politicians, feel constrained by the principles of gratitude, political polity and even-handed justice to support for the Chief Magistracy of this nation, Ulysses S. Grant, and associate with him, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

We indorse and approve the Administration of President Grant, and have full faith in his integrity, justice and practical statesmanship. His course during his entire Administration has been such as to lead us to regard him as a true exponent of the equal rights of all men. We regard with pleasure his nomination for re-election, in regard to the indignity passed upon our worthy friend and brother, Frederick Douglass, while on board the mail steamer on the Potomac in company with the San Domingo Commissioners, as truly far fetched. Especially do we so regard it when we find you in such a short time so enthusiastically urging us to form political alliances with the very men who defeated your bill in Congress, which, if passed and carried into effect, would have thoroughly prevented such indignities, not only toward our worthy fellow-citizen on the particular occasion referred to, but on all other occasions, as they are perpetrated upon him and us by the identical men from whom you ask us to form an alliance.

Honored Sir, for many years we have regarded you as a true exponent of the principles of liberty, equal rights and free government, and such an impression has your teachings made upon our minds that now we choose rather to follow these noble principles you have hitherto taught us, than to follow you into the rank and file of the Democratic Party.

You uttered the precise sentiment of every intelligent and unbiased colored man, North or South, when you said in one of your famous speeches on reconstruction, "It will not do to trust the rebel politically."

As colored citizens of the South we speak what we know when we say to you, that for us to follow your advice and support the so-called Liberal Republican nominees for President and Vice-President in the coming campaign, would be to imperil every right secured to us as the legitimate results of the war.

Therefore, Mr. Sumner, in parting company, politically, we say to you in reference to your newly-espoused associates, in the language of Shakespeare:

"Thou mightest hold a serpent by the tongue,
A skinless lion by the mortal paw,
A fasting tiger by the tooth,
As hold in friendship the hand which thou dost hold."

Sincerely yours,
SAMUEL LOWERY, Chairman.
MOSES R. JOHNSON,
T. J. BELL,
D. L. LAPSLEY, } Secretaries.

The Way Rollins "Went For" Horace.

Hon. E. H. Rollins resigned his position of Chairman of the Republican Committee in New-Hampshire. Forthwith the New-York *Tribune* proclaims this as evidence that Mr. Rollins had left the Republican Party, and was, of course, going for Horace. Now hear Mr. Rollins in that regard:

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 7, 1872.

To the Members of the Republican State Committee:

GENTLEMEN: On account of pressing business duties, which have arisen since my election as Chairman of the Committee in January last, and which I could not have foreseen upon the acceptance of the position, but which will prevent me from giving that time and attention to the work of the Presidential campaign which its importance demands, I am compelled to ask you to accept my resignation (so often tendered) as your Chairman.

While doing this, I am happy to congratulate the Committee upon the union and harmony that prevails in the Republican Party throughout the State. Our overwhelming victory in March last, and the united front which we now present to the enemy whom we have fought and defeated in twenty campaigns, render certain a complete triumph in November, over the mongrel forces marshaled under the leadership of Greeley and Brown, and the emphatic indorsement by the Granite State of President Grant and that self-made son of New-Hampshire, Henry Wilson.

To such a consummation, I shall, in common with you, as my associate members of the Committee, look forward with profound satisfaction; believing it to be the only result which can assure peace and prosperity to the country. Very respectfully yours, E. H. ROLLINS.

Mr. Rollins made a speech at Portsmouth since the date of the above, in which he "went for" Horace quite lively.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

Liberal Republicans in New-Rochelle.

The Democratic and Liberal Republicans of New-Rochelle held a meeting Thursday evening at the Town Hall. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, and after a short address permanent officers were elected. Resolutions indorsing Greeley, Brown, and the Cincinnati platform were then adopted. Addresses were delivered by the newly-elected President, Mr. Thomas R. Fisher, Hon. C. C. Clarke, of the *Troy Press*, and Col. J. W. Sharp, of New-York, after which the meeting adjourned.

Westchester County Politics.

The Republicans of the town of East Chester held a meeting at Mount Vernon on Wednesday evening and elected Messrs. E. A. Smith, Wm. P. Esterbrook, G. W. Beall, Thomas Little, W. H. H. Barker, and Caleb Babcock delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention, called to select delegates to the State Convention. The following named gentlemen were chosen delegates to the County Convention, viz: J. W. Clark, H. F. Curtis, W. H. H. Barker, Wm. P. Sleight, W. H. Van Arsdale and A. E. Smith.

A Picnic Incident.

A correspondent writes: "Returning from the excursion picnic of Harlem Lodge No. 457, F. and A. M., on Tuesday evening, some enthusiastic office-seeker proposed three cheers for Horace Greeley, which was received with groans and hisses. A young man standing near by immediately proposed three cheers for Gen. Grant, which was responded to with a manifestation of applause that would put in the shade all the horse-car and ferry-boat votes ever taken by the two-cent luminary 'reporters.'"

Another Fraud.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* notices the appearance in an evening paper of that city, of a call for printers to meet and form a Greeley Club. The *Chronicle* says the call is signed by 175 men, who call themselves printers. The list presents rather a curious showing. A number of the names belong to men who, if they ever worked at the trade in this State, nobody knows it. Many of them are brokers, politicians, clerks, office-holders, and, indeed, everything but type-setters. There are, also, the names of boys, and other irresponsible persons, and in fact, the whole list looks as if it was completed after much labor expended in procuring names to be appended to it.

A Greeley Sample.

"A Greeley and Brown club of 400 members was organized at Jordan, on the 6th inst." So it is announced in the Democratic organs. We suppose this may be taken as a sample of the Greeley club formations all over. Jordan is in the town of Elbridge, Onandaga County, where just five Greeley Republicans had been hunted out a fortnight ago, and forty-five or fifty Democrats had been found to forswear the Greeley alliance. The town always gave a small Democratic majority during the war, being the only one in the county, repeatedly to elect a Democratic Supervisor. These 400 members of an insane Greeley and Wilson club, at Jordan, are Democrats pure and simple, who would have rallied with equal alacrity for Jeff. Davis, or any other candidate that might have been nominated at Baltimore. They go for the Democratic candidate, as they have always done.

The Piebald Alliance.

Augustus Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee; Senator James R. Doolittle, Ethan Allen, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, and Gen. N. P. Banks, held a secret conference Wednesday, at the Democratic head-quarters, Spinzler House. The conference was to form plans for the campaign by which both parties could co-operate. The subject of a Liberal State Convention, to be held at the same time (Sept. 4) and in the same place as the Democratic State Convention, it is understood, was discussed. Arrangements for speakers from both parties for the canvass in Maine and Vermont have been made. Carl Schurz, Gen. N. P. Banks, Mr. Doolittle, and, probably, Charles Sumner will speak in those States, as will also the colored man, William Saunders.

A "Liberal" Defined.

Commenting upon the so-called Liberal movement, the *Illinois State Journal* says: "We do not propose, in dealing with party names, to call any man a 'Conservative' or a 'Liberal Republican.' We know something about the word 'conservative.' In the Southern States, where they say 'the Conservative-Democratic Party'—the first half of the term means the unrepentant, bitter rebels; the second applies to the carpet-baggers, who have joined them in their effort to overthrow the Union cause. When they say 'Liberal Republican,' they mean those who are ready to be liberal to rebels and public enemies, who would bolt Jeff. Davis and bring Toombs and Stephens into Congress, pension rebel soldiers and give over the control of the Government to those who tried to destroy it. A Conservative is a rebel—a Liberal is one who offers to do the dirty work of rebels."

Nineteenth Assembly District Republicans.

A regular meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held on Thursday night, at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, with David Clarke Chairman and Charles F. Bruder Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That with its ranks purged of its disaffected elements, the Republican Party proceed with unshaken purpose to the maintenance of its irrevocable principles, and lead on to victory.

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District heartily indorse the nomination of the soldier-statesman, the man of the people, U. S. Grant, and skilled counselor and director in the nation's severest ordeal, Henry Wilson, for the office of Vice-President; and that we pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to secure by their triumphant election the conservation of honorable peace, the maintenance of the national honor and the continued prosperity of the Republic.

It was announced at the meeting that the young men of the Nineteenth Assembly District have organized a Young Men's Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, with head-quarters at Beiter's Hotel, Third-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets. The following delegates were nominated to represent the district in Convention at Utica: Joseph Cudlipp and Andrew Bleakley; Alternates, H. A. Linden and Thos. Hagan.

President Grant Interviewed by the Mayor of Troy.

The Auburn *Advertiser* reports that Carroll, the Democratic Mayor of the city of Troy, went to Burlington last week to meet the President and attend him therefrom to Troy; and that Mayor Carroll says that upon one occasion he asked the President if he never contested to him that his case now was similar to that of Gen. Jackson; that the President evaded and tur

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

The Out-Look—Rival Lines—Greeley Among the Mountains—Some Things to be Mended.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1872.

It rains here three weeks at a time. None of your drizzling, misty, dewy rains, but a genuine storm, that comes down as if it loves to, and had plenty of water to carry on the business. A coquettish thing is Mount Washington. Now you see it, and now you don't. Its lordly head is covered with a thin vapor of cloud, which lifts occasionally, but generally hangs like a bridal vail, to the great disgust of visitors. Everybody goes up the mountain, and stage-load after stage-load are dragged up the dreary, breakneck way, seeing nothing on the passage and nothing on the Summit, in nine cases out of ten, all usually getting a thorough drenching, while the prospect does not exceed a foot in circumference. It is the fashion to go up the mountain, and as it costs $5 for each passenger—and the hotel men run the stages—every visitor is pressed to make the ascent.

RIVAL LINES.

Mount Washington is seen to advantage from various points. The Summer travel drifts toward these highlands. The greatest rivaling exists among railroad men and hotel-keepers to turn the tide to their account. For a long time the Lowell and Concord lines held the monopoly of this profitable business.

The Maine Road cut in to the Concord by Dover and the lakes. More recently the Eastern Road has come in for more than the lion's share. By a union with the Grand Trunk, passengers are conveyed to Gorham, and are landed eight miles from Mount Washington. By a new line of road, called by the attractive name of the "Sea Shore line," passengers are taken to Conway, and thence by stage to the mountains. At Conway, passengers are taken either to the Glen House or the Crawford House, according to their fancy, or the eloquence of the agents of the different lines. Each praises its own particular portion of the mountain and runs down that of its rival. Twenty-eight or thirty miles of staging over one of the worst roads ever traveled is tedious beyond expression. As to the choice of roads the matter is like the highways out West—"if you take the one you will wish you had taken the other." As to seeing the mountains there is very little choice. The fare is heavy on the stages, and the extortion is varied and abundant. The railroad on Mount Washington, two miles long, is to be crowned with a fine hotel, to be owned by the corporation.

GREELEY AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

Mr. Greeley has been swinging round the circle in imitation of Andy Johnson. The hotel men were quite willing to accept the gratuitous advertising this visit gave to their region. The Democrats did their best to make a stir. The philosopher brought a company with him conspicuously large to wake up some enthusiasm. The proprietors of the Glen House made an outlay in flags, buying about a dozen of the size and quality of those usually sold on the Fourth of July for a penny, and stuck these up on the chandeliers, and actually nailed two on the piazza. The movement was a very cold one, and the spirit of the farmers may be learned from a conversation on the piazza. "He a Cincinnatus. Cincinnatus was not a fool. He knew how to plow as well as to fight. If he had spent his leisure afternoons in chopping off branches of trees, without aim or purpose—did not know at which end of the plow to fasten his cattle, boiled his beans before planted them—the people of Rome would have left Cincinnatus to his harmless pastimes, as they will 'Uncle Horace.'" The Rhode Island clam-bake, and the ridiculous carrying ons, contrasted with the dignity of Gen. Grant's receptions at Utica and the interior of New-York, are doing their work on the people.

SOME THINGS TO BE MENDED.

There are many things on our line of travel that ought to be mended. The insolence and impertinence of those who sell papers and candies on the cars are crying evils. Conversation is interrupted, sleepers are waked up, papers are thrown in the face of unwilling passengers, and from New-York to Boston, and from Boston to the White Hills, boys and half-grown young men insult those who refuse to receive their wares.

But little attention is paid to the comfort of passengers on boats or trains. On Jim Fisk's line, from New-York to Boston, the money of five hundred passengers was taken the other night when it was known that not half that number could be accommodated. The state-rooms were gone before 10 A. M. There were no cots provided. Chairs even could not be had. The few berths offered were in a seething cauldron which reminded one of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Nobody was on duty. Bold men stalked through the ladies' cabin without check or hindrance, and the hands about the boat made night hideous by their profane and unseemly quarrels. A word from the TIMES on this matter will be heeded. Its timely rebukes of corruption, its humanity to friendless and forsaken outcasts, has given it a potential power in all matters that concern the public welfare. If some of our steam-boat men would take the tinsel off of their coats and hats and put on some good manners, it would be a great gain.

H.

GLENN'S FALLS.

The Largest In-Door Meeting Ever Held in Northern New-York.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GLENN'S FALLS, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1872.

The largest meeting ever held in-doors in this region was held here last night, under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club, of Glenn's Falls.

For three hours Senator Conkling held the willing multitude, which packed one of the largest and finest audience-rooms outside the cities. I speak deliberately as to the crowd. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting the Opera-house began to fill, and before 8 o'clock hundreds of chairs had to be brought in from another hall. Aisles and other unseated portions of the hall were filled in, and many went away reluctantly giving up the contest for even standing room. When we add that it was a wet, drizzling, disagreeable night, your readers can judge of the enthusiasm among Republicans here.

The Senator was greeted with loud applause as he entered the hall, and with three rousing cheers when the President of the Club, Ex-Senator R. M. Little introduced him.

In my short stay here I find "little Narra" is thoroughly in earnest. At Caldwell today I stumbled upon the Republicans in session for the appointment of State and Congressional delegates. Every town but one, a remote one, was represented—something unusual in this county for an August convention. The delegates were enthusiastic and earnest. The delegates from each town arose in convention and stated the outlook and gave in canvasses for their respective towns. Every one bore witness to the quiet indifference of large numbers of the better class of Democrats, and of the active opposition to Greeley of many.

Hon. Joseph Woodward, Isaac Mott and Hon. Columbus Gill are delegates to the State Convention.

Capt. M. N. Dickinson, W. A. Faxon and Andrew Thurston go to the Congressional Convention.

Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers.

The fifth annual reunion of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers will be held in Cheshire, Friday, Aug. 30, 1872. The citizens of Cheshire will provide a free entertainment for the members of the regiment and their ladies. The invitation will include the widows and orphans of all who were members of the regiment. A business meeting of the association will be held at 11 o'clock. Dinner will be ready promptly at 12½ P. M.; after which will be speeches, songs, reminiscences of campaigns, &c.

Close of the August Term of the Court of General Sessions.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions closed yesterday. Although the Court remained in session but two weeks, 130 serious cases were disposed of. Of these, thirty-five were burglaries, fifteen were cases of garroting, and the remainder consisted of shoplifting, sneak-thieving, violent assaults, &c. The following prisoners entered pleas of guilty, and were sentenced yesterday: Samuel Allen, for attempt at burglary, two years and six months in State Prison; George Watson and George Kirby, for burglary in the third degree, to four years and nine months in the State Prison; and Thomas Kelly and Charles Rubles, two boys, for attempt at burglary, to the Catholic Protectory.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

Complaint of His Counsel About Close and Unhealthy Confinement—What They Urge in Behalf of Their Client.

The following memorial has been forwarded to the Commissioners of Correction by the counsel for Edward S. Stokes, relative to his confinement in the Tombs:

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: As representing the counsel of Edward S. Stokes, now confined in the City Prison, I address you in his behalf.

Since January last, as you are aware, he has been confined on the charge of murder. For the first two months of his incarceration—during the time that Hagerty and Baulch were there—he was, with them, permitted during a portion of each day to take exercise in the prison-yard. Since then, with the exception of the walk permitted around the corridor of his hall, he has been, as we are informed, kept in close confinement. Although of naturally strong constitution, this lengthened imprisonment alone would be apt to tell upon him. He has been accustomed all his life to out-door exercise, and under the most favorable circumstances would feel the loss of it. But to loss of exercise is added the misery of unhealthy quarters. His cell is little better than a tomb. The dampness of it is so great as to cause the paper on the wall and his clothing in the cell to mildew. As we are informed by Dr. James R. Wood, who is his attending physician, he is subject to severe attacks of asthma and bronchitis, and, as is stated in the letters which accompany this petition, he is now seriously affected by these joint diseases. The severity of the attack is attributed, as you will observe, to the unhealthy condition of his cell. Were it not for the fact that it is at present imperatively necessary that counsel should hold frequent and sometimes immediate interviews with Mr. Stokes, his condition would, perhaps, warrant us in asking his transfer to the hospital; but our own engagements will not admit of his being located at such a distance from us. We respectfully ask that he may be permitted to occupy, for a time at least, one of the larger cells in what we understand is known as the boys' department. One man at least has been there confined within a few months, and I am authorized to say that, if any additional expense should be incurred in employing another keeper to watch him, that such expense will willingly be defrayed by his friends. We beg you to remember that he is only charged with crime—not convicted—and for humanity's sake alone, we trust you will consider it proper to grant the request. Respectfully,

JOHN D. TOWNSEND, of Counsel.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1872.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received a letter from Mr. Tremain, which I annex hereto.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, SACO, Me.

GENTLEMEN: It is represented to me that Mr. Stokes is suffering from bronchitis and has a severe cold, brought about from the dampness of his cell, and that there are far better cells, or, rather, square rooms in the City Prison. As counsel for him, and in the interests of the cause of humanity, I address to you this request—that you would make arrangements to give him a more comfortable place of confinement. Yours, very truly,

LYMAN TREMAIN.

To the Commissioners of Charity of New-York

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by the counsel of Edward S. Stokes, now confined in the City Prison, to visit him for the purpose of examining him professionally.

I have done so, and find that he is suffering from bronchitis and asthma severely, and recommend that he be removed to a dry cell, the present one being damp to an extent to produce mold upon the wall-paper and articles of clothing in the cell.

I have been family physician of Stokes, and hence speak knowingly. I do not believe that it is safe for him to be longer continued in his present quarters.

Very respectfully, JAMES R. WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1872, No. 80 Irving-place.

I concur in the opinion expressed by Dr. Wood, and in the recommendation contained in his letter. Mr. Stokes present quarters are damp and unhealthy. H. B. SANDS, M. D.

Aug. 5, 1872.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, have this day visited Mr. E. S. Stokes, confined in the City Prison, and find him suffering as described by Dr. J. R. Wood, and I cheerfully indorse his opinion in every particular. Mr. Stokes' health is at present so much impaired as to require different treatment at once.

Very respectfully, E. BRADLEY, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1872.

OBITUARY.

Jesse Olney.

Olney's Geography, which appeared in 1828, forty-four years ago, was so wonderfully successful as a school-book, and such an improvement on the prevailing systems of geographical science, that it entirely changed the method of all succeeding geographies. There are few men now between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five who did not study the book in their youth, and to whom, ever since, the name of Mr. Olney has not brought an association of their school-days; and not one of them heard without regret that Jesse Olney, after a life of varied usefulness, died at his home in Stratford, Conn., July 31, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Few ever came within his influence but felt a tender veneration for the man, for so many different qualities were combined in his character, that every candid nature meeting his at once struck a chord of sympathy. He was genial, social, interested in life and in people of all ages and classes, and a delightful talker. He had traveled extensively on this continent, and at three different epochs of his life made an extended tour in Europe. He was devoted to books, and familiar with the best thoughts of the greatest writers, and his daily readings always embraced pages from Spencer, Buckle or other eminent apostles of a great system of philosophy.

He was, from about 1835, a prominent politician in his own State, and was widely known as a sturdy Democrat; but he possessed too broad views and too logical a mind ever to be an illiberal partisan. Also, from his practical interest in popular education, he was devoted to the interests of schools, and the excellent common schools of Connecticut have much to thank him for in the way of efficient service rendered their cause.

In religious belief he was a Unitarian. His record was singularly pure, and it might be written of him that his was a heart kept "unspotted from the world." After he professedly became a Unitarian, through his influence, and with generous aid from his purse, a pretty church was erected in Southington, Conn., where he then resided, and for the next eleven years it might almost be said that he carried on the Unitarian society there. He was, at least, its most powerful prop and pillar.

Chicago Churches and Theatres.

The Chicago *Interior*, a religious journal, in its issue for the present week, says:

"It is a somewhat significant fact that the proprietors of the various places of amusement and dissipation in this city have far outstripped the various Church societies in rebuilding. Gardner's Academy of Music was built from the foundation in Midwinter, and was equipped and opened within ninety days after the first stone was laid. McVicker's Theatre, it is publicly announced, will be reopened this evening. The building and furnishing of a theatre is a work of some magnitude, requiring an outlay of money and time amply sufficient for the construction of a church. We should, therefore, expect to notice similar progress on the part of religious societies in repairing their losses; but the fact is that not one church edifice of any pretensions has been completed. A number of foundations have been laid, and in some cases work has been commenced on the superstructures, but there is no probability that any of the numerous houses of worship now in process of construction will be completed before the beginning of the new year."

The American Institute Fair.

The Empire Rink was thrown open, yesterday, for the reception of the heavy machinery to be exhibited at the American Institute Fair, due time being thus afforded for the adjustment in working order of the more cumbrous articles. The managers of the Fair state that the applications for space this year have been more numerous than ever before, and it is expected that the Fair will be the most extensive ever held by the Institute.

The McGlynn Lunacy Case.

The friends of Mrs. McGlynn, in whose case a commission had been appointed to determine her soundness of mind, desire it to be understood that the lady or her friends did not assent to an adjournment of the case when it was to have been heard before a Sheriff's Jury and the Commissioners, a few days since. On the contrary, the friends of this estimable lady claim that she is anxious to meet an investigation of assertions alleged to be groundless, and that the proceedings were instituted only for the purpose of obtaining control of her property.

The Journeymen Tailors.

The International Society of Journeymen Tailors yesterday elected the following officers: Jacob Morstold, of this City, President; James Robinson, of Syracuse, Vice-President; S. C. Hougendobler, of Philadelphia, Secretary, and John T. Welsh, of this City, Treasurer. William Ketter, of Washington, D. C., and Luther Swanks, of Norfolk, Va., were chosen Trustees. The Convention then adjourned to meet next year in Norfolk, Va., on the second Monday in August.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 16.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	c113⅛	$50,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 C.	113⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Un. Tel...s3.	73	100 Lake Shore......b3.	89⅜
100 do..........	73¾	100 do........s3.	89⅜
100 do..........c.	73¾	100 do...........	89⅜
100 do..........b3.	73¾	200 do.........b3.	89⅝
1200 Pacific Mail....	73⅜	200 do........s60.	89⅜
200 do.........s3.	73¼	100 do.........b3.	89⅝
100 do.........b3.	73½	100 do.........s3.	89⅜
100 do.........s3.	73⅜	500 do.........b3.	89¾
200 N. Y. C. & H......	97	900 North-western....	73⅜
20 do...........	97⅛	200 do.........s3.	73⅜
100 do...........	97	100 do.........b3.	73⅝
500 Erie Railroad....	44⅜	100 do...........	73⅝
900 do...........	44¼	100 do.........s3.	73⅜
2000 do...........	44⅝	100 Rock Island......	110⅝
300 do..........c.	44⅜	100 do........s3.	110⅝
900 do...........	44¾	200 do...........	110⅝
600 do...........	44⅝	100 Ohio & Miss......	43⅜
100 do.........s3.	44⅛	200 do..........c.	43¼
200 do........s60.	43⅞	100 Union Pacific....	35⅜
200 do...........	44⅛	500 do.........s3.	35⅛
100 Panama R.....s3.	122	500 do........s60.	34⅞
200 C., C. & I. C......	34¼		

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

$1,000 N. Car. 6s, old..	34	8 Mich. Cen....b. c.	117
4,000 Missouri 6s.....	93	400 N. Y. & H. R. b. c. b3....	97⅛
4,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	95	200 do...........	97⅛
9,000 Un. Pacific 1st..	89⅜	400 do.........b3.	97⅛
7,000 do...........	89⅛	39 Ninth Nat. Bank.	111
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	86⅛	10 Fourth Nat. Bank.	111⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	80⅜	600 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	89¾
2,000 C. & R.I.& P.7s.	101⅛	100 do...........	89⅝
1,000 Ohio & Miss 2d.	87	100 do........s10.	89¾
4,000 C., C. & I. C.1st.	92¾	100 Un. Pac...b. c..c.	35⅛
20,000 C., C. & I. C.2d.	76	100 do...........	35⅛
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	41	100 do.........b3.	35⅜
1,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.	92¾	100 do...........	35⅜
100 West. U. Tel.b.c.	73⅜	200 do.........s3.	35⅜
400 do...........	73⅜	100 do..........c.	35⅜
100 do.........s3.	73⅜	500 do...........	35⅜
200 do...........	73⅜	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	73⅜
500 Pac. Mail.b.c.b30.	74	300 do.........b3.	74
500 do.........b3.	74	100 do..........c.	74
100 do..........c.	74	40 N. J. Central.......	106⅛
400 do...........	74	41 N. J. C. scrip. b. c.	103⅛
100 do...........	74	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c.	54⅜
100 do.........s3.	74	200 B., H. & E......b. c.	7⅜
200 Erie Railroad.s60.	43¾	200 do.........b3.	7½
40 do...........	44⅛	100 do...........	7⅜
600 do...b. c..b3.	44⅜	100 Del., L. & West....	104
500 do...........	44⅝	17 do..bet. call.	104
100 do...........	44⅜	100 Mor. & Essex..b3.	92
100 do.........s3.	44⅞	50 do...........	91⅛
200 do...........	45	200 Miss., Kan. & Tex. bet. call....	42⅛
100 do...........	45⅛	400 do...........	42⅛
500 do...........	45⅛	100 do...........	42⅛
100 do.........b3.	45⅛	200 do.........b3.	42⅛
1700 do...........	45⅛	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	34⅜
200 do...........	45⅛	100 do.........s3.	34⅜
2600 do...........	45⅜		
100 do........s20.	45⅛		
400 do...........	45⅜		
800 do.........b3.	45⅜		
100 do...........	45⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12, 1¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	115⅛	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115⅛
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115⅛	30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 Pacific Mail.....c.	74	100 Lake Shore.......	89⅞
500 do..........c.	74⅛	400 do.........b3.	89⅞
700 Erie Railway.....	45⅜	400 do.........b3.	90
100 do.........b3.	45⅜	300 do...........	90
300 do...........	45⅜	100 North-western....	74
500 do...........	45⅜	100 do...........	74⅛
200 do...........	45⅜	200 Ohio & Miss......	43⅜
200 do...........	45⅜	100 Western Union....	73⅜
600 do...........	45⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000 Missouri St. 6s.	93⅛	500 Pac. Mail..b.c.s10.	74⅛
15,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st.	89⅛	800 do.........b3.	74⅛
2,000 H.&.S.J.8s.Con.	93⅛	400 do...........	74⅛
10 Ger. Am. Bank....	104	300 do...........	74⅛
100 Canton Company.	93⅛	800 do...........	74
100 do...bet. call.	93⅛	200 L. S. & M. S. R. R., bet. call.....b3.	90⅛
100 West. U. Tel......	73⅜	300 do...........	90⅛
300 N.Y.C.& H. R.b.c.	97⅛	400 do...........	90
300 do...bet. call.	73⅜	500 do........b60.	90
200 do.........b3.	73⅜	1000 do...........	90⅛
300 do.........s3.	73⅜	300 do...........	90
400 do.........b3.	73⅜	14 Panama R........b3.	122
700 do...........	73⅜	1000 Union Pacific.b.c.	35⅜
100 do...........	73⅜	700 do.........b3.	35⅜
100 do...........	73⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. R.b.c.	74⅜
100 do...........	73⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	89⅞
600 Erie R......b. c.b3.	46	10 C., C., C. & Ind....	90⅛
1100 do...........	46	100 Chi. & R. I. R. bet. call.....b3.	111
400 do...........	46⅛	600 do...........	111
300 do.........s3.	46⅛	40 New-Jersey Cen..	106⅛
400 do.........b3.	46	400 Mil. & St.P.Pf.b.c.	76
200 do...........	46	200 Ohio & M..b. c.b3.	43⅜
100 do...........	45⅞	100 do...........	43⅜
900 do...........	46	200 Mo., Kan. & Tex., bet. call.....b15.	42⅛
200 do.........b3.	45⅞	100 do...........	42⅛
600 do...........	46⅛	100 N. J. C. L. & Imp.	76
300 do...........	46⅛		
1000 do...........	45⅞		
200 do........s20.	45⅞		
500 do...........	45⅞		

FRIDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The upward reaction in Gold noticed at the close of business yesterday was supported by the *Bull* clique of the Gold Room today at 115⅛@115¼ ⅌ cent. They took all the Gold offered at or within this quotation, and some of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges advanced their drawing rates on London ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. in consequence of the stiffness in Gold. The effect of this movement, however, was to limit the dealings in Bills for Saturday's steamer, and the rates paid, as a rule, were 108⅜ ⅌ cent. 60 days and 109⅛ ⅌ cent. on demand. The advanced rates are 108½ ⅌ cent. and 109¼ ⅌ cent. respectively. The effect of the rise in Gold on the general Stock market, which was adversely felt last evening, was less marked today, but a further decline in Erie on the London quotations created a somewhat dull and depressed feeling on the other Roads, and also on Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The dullness of the market was more conspicuous than the difference from yesterday in prices. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The Public Funds were comparatively steady, with only a limited amount of Stock offered. In the Railway Mortgages and Southern State Bonds only a light business was done, and no signs of speculative interest appear in either department of the Exchange list. The price of Money to the Brokers is 3@4 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on loans running on specified time.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅞	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	115⅞	116
American Gold	115	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅝	110⅞
North-western Common	73⅜	73⅞
Pacific Mail	73⅞	73⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	76
St. Paul Common	54⅜	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph	73⅛	73⅛
Erie	44⅞	45⅛
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅝
Lake Shore	89⅛	89⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	34⅛	34⅛

At the very close of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was unsettled.

After most of the Brokers had made up their Bank accounts, the *Bull* clique in Gold, who are supposed to be identical with the *Bearish* party in Stocks, bid up the price of Money to 5@6 ⅌ cent. And this incident, on the Street corners, after regular Bank hours, was used on the Exchange to affect the market for the Railroads and other Stocks. This sort of game, which should by this time be altogether transparent to the Street, is so frequently used with temporary success that we are inclined to concur with a correspondent who intimates that if the New-York and Western Stocks have any friends left in Wall-street, they must be most deplorably wanting in self-respect, or pluck, to suffer the notorious Erie scamps to control the market in this fashion. In proof of this opinion the pertinent inquiry is suggested as to why a rise or fall of ½@1 ⅌ cent. in Gold, manipulated by these people, should either alarm or stimulate the Stock Exchange.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116
5-20 coup., '62	116⅛	5-20 reg., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	116⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64	116⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	116⅛	10-40 coup.	113⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛	6s Currency	113⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Boards:

Tenn. 6s, old	73⅜	Alabama 5s	59
Tenn. 6s, new	74	A.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	44½
Va. 6s, old	45	Ark.7s, M.,O.& R.Riv.	41
Va. 6s, new	50⅛	Texas 10s, '76	87⅛
Va. 6s, cons. bonds	50⅛	Ohio 6s, '75	98
Va. 6s, Def. bonds	15	Ohio 6s, '81	100
Georgia 6s	73	Ohio 6s, '86	103
N. Car. 6s, old	33	Kentucky 6s	100
N. C. to N. C. R. R.Co.	40	Mich. 6s, '83	100
N. Car. 6s, F. A., '68	20	Mich. 7s, '78	100
S. Car. 6s	54	N. Y. reg. Bounty L.	108
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & J'ly.	28	N. Y. coup B'ty L.	108
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	25	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	105
Missouri 6s	93⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	105⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & S. J. iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	106
Louisiana 6s	52	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	106
La. 6s, Levee	56	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	106
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	147½	Market	125½
Mechanics'	133	Nassau	107⅛
City	255	Corn Exchange	128
Phenix	102	Continental	91⅛
Tradesmen's	148	St. Nicholas	114
State of New-York	111	Marine	165
Commerce	117	Commonwealth	86
Mercantile	130	Importers' & Traders'	170
American Exchange	115	Manufact's & Mercht's	100
Chatham	150	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
Bank of the Republic	110	Central National	98⅛
Bank of N. America	102¼	Fourth National	111⅛
Hanover	100	Ninth National	111
Irving	126	Tenth National	80
Metropolitan	135	Oriental	170
Peoples'	140	Bank'rs & Brok'rs Ass.	90
East River	112	German American	104

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1872.

Gold receipts	$524,253 53
Gold payments	1,150,912 50
Gold balance	47,539,651 24
Currency receipts	1,519,061 95
Currency payments	296,863 71
Currency balance	7,627,957 50
Customs	469,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, Old	98½	..
City 6s, New	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58⅝
Reading	115	115¼
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	59½
Catawissa Preferred	44¾	45
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27½
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	42
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94¼

We are requested to direct the attention of buyers of First Mortgage Railroad Bonds to the advertisement of Messrs. Gibson, Casanova & Co., No. 50 Exchange Place, of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Jacksonville and North-western Road of Illinois, which, as an investment at the price at which the Bonds are offered, would yield 9¼ per cent. increase to the purchaser.

Mr. Emil Sauer, President of the German American Bank, and Mr. William Mills, have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the proposed "Fire Reinsurance Company of America," with a Capital of $500,000. The programme of the Company is advertised on another page of this paper.

The general offices of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have been removed from Boston to New-York, and are now established at No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-street. The recently elected officers are Andrew Peirce, Jr., President; A. V. Stout, Treasurer, and Wm. A. Hayes, Secretary.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $5,422,036; amount marketed, $6,000,850.

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the month of July were:

1872	$222,682 32
1871	184,661 19
Increase, July, 1872	$38,021 13

Mr. James Yereance, Receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, announces that he will pay a second dividend of *Twenty ⅌ cent.* on all adjusted claims against said Company on and after today, at his office, No. 152 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

The Large Sales of Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds show their popularity with investors, and we recommend them to the public because of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, both as a first-class Railroad Security and a Real Estate Mortgage on Lands worth twice the amount of the proposed Loan.

The Bonds have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest, in Gold—exempt from United States Tax to the Holder—are a first and only mortgage on the Road and its earnings, and upon a Government Grant of Land averaging on completion of the Road about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities received in exchange at current quotations, without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers.
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place,
New-York,

Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

Of which more than sixty miles are already in operation, and the iron is being laid on the balance of the line at the rate of half a mile per day.

☞ No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $18,000 per mile. New-York Directors, Jesse Hoyt and A. H. Barney. Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BUFFALO CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1896.
PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1891.
AT 100 AND INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.
No. 38 Exchange-place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Pea-nuts, bushels	825
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	165	Spirits Turp., bbls.	598
Eggs, bbls.	582	Resin, bbls.	5,369
Flour, bbls.	7,417	Tar, bbls.	874
Meal, bbls.	100	Crude Turp., bbls.	50
Wheat, bushels	19,860	Butter, pkgs.	1,430
Corn, bushels	121,650	Cheese, pkgs.	4,022
Oats, bushels	161,558	Pork, pkgs.	285
Rye, bushels	8,153	Cut-meats, pkgs.	170
Malt, bushels	11,600	Lard, pkgs.	24
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Tallow, pkgs.	4
Cotton, bales	325	Tobacco, hhds.	220
Beans, bbls.	8	Tobacco, pkgs.	580
Hops, bales	10	Whisky, bbls.	125
Leather, sides	6,164	Wool, bales	120

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer The Queen, for London—6 bbls. Neatsfoot-oil, 6,000 Staves, 324 tcs. Pork, 78 hhds. Tobacco, 75 tcs. Tobacco, 12 pks. Rag Presses, 25 boxes Bacon, 46 boxes Stone, 25 boxes Machinery, 84 boxes Hardware, 27,354 bushels Wheat, 2 casks Whale-oil, 56 bales Hog-hair, 649 pks. Leather, 30 cases Tobacco, 267 pks. Tobacco, 15 cases Oil Peppermint, 60 cases Sewing-machines, 50 tcs. Beef, 21 pks. Pumps, 3 bales Furs, 1 case Essential-oil, 6 cases Domestics, 46,600 bushels Corn, 2 cases Fog Horns, 16 hhds. Grease, 30 logs Satin-wood, 200 bags Flour, 10 bbls. Rum.

By the ship John Milton, for London—30,559 bushels Wheat, 304 bbls. Resin, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 30 boxes Tobacco, 2,040 Staves.

By the brig Clara & Agnes, for Cork and orders—1,306 bbls. Naphtha, 500 cases Naphtha.

By the bark Bravo, for Queenstown and orders—27,400 bushels Corn.

By the ship Republic, for Bremen—3,490 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Duppel, for Elsinore and orders—3,359 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Jas. Welsh, for Barbados—1,042 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn-meal, 911 bbls. Bread, 800 bags Corn, 150 bbls. Peas, 500 bbls. Corn, 316 kegs Butter, 1 box Cartridges, 1 box Hides, 11 pks. Chairs, 5 cases Clocks, 3 pks. Lanterns, 16 pks. Lamps.

By the bark Reindeer, for Barbados—150 bbls. Beef, 600 bbls. Flour, 650 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bbls. Bread, 200 bbls. Crackers, 150 bbls. Peas, 2 Carriages, 700 Shooks, 400 bags Corn, 150 bags Oats, 200 pails Lard, 150 boxes Cheese, 12 Horses, 300 cases Oil.

By the schooner Rosalie, for Harbor Island—465 bbls. Flour, 26 kegs Lead, 2 bbls. Beef, 17 bbls. Pork, 42 pks. Butter, 12 cases Hardware, 3 cases Tobacco, 5 bbls. Kerosene, 20 bbls. Bread, 75 bbls. Meal, 47 bbls. Hominy, 41 boxes Soap, 21 boxes Candles, 70 bags Corn, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 20 boxes Cheese.

By the brig La Cayenne, for Pernambuco—7 pks. Cotton Gins, 69 pks. Lamps, 2 cases Tobacco, 13 boxes Drugs, 150 bbls. Resin, 100 kegs Lard, 3 cases Toys, 1 Organ, 3 pks. Jewelry, 42,000 Staves, 41,000 Hoops, 3,096 sets Heads, 3 cases Crape Shawls, 2,550 cases Petroleum, 25 pks. Fire-crackers, 16 cases Drills, 299 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Sarah Harris, for Demerara—149 pks. Drugs, 27 boxes Corn Starch, 11 boxes Maizena, 210 bales Hay, 200 carboys Acid, 30,000 feet Lumber, 100 bbls. Peas, 50 bbls. Beef, 50 bbls. Crackers, 85 bbls. Naval Stores, 100 bags Bran, 50 dozen Buckets, 300 Shooks, 1 Carriage, 500 boxes Soap, 30 bbls. Vinegar.

By the steam-ship Typee, for San Domingo, &c.—1,640 bbls. Flour, 537 pks. Fish, 67 bbls. Potatoes, 59 bbls. Pork, 117 pks. Butter, 185 boxes Cheese, 93 pks. Lard, 8 kegs Nails, 2 boxes Tobacco, 3 boxes Lamps, 18 pks. Hardware, 153 pks. Sugar, 342 bags Rice, 14 cases Sewing-machines, 2,350 boxes Soap, 50 bags Coffee, 382 cases Cartridges, 3 pks. Machinery, 2 pks. Drugs, 25 bags Beans, 130 boxes Kerosene, 25 boxes Candles, 2 bales Denims, 48 boxes Fire-crackers.

ASHES—Pots have been salable at $8 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls nominally unchanged.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow continues in demand on the basis of 34c.@34½c.; prime Southern Yellow at 35c.@36c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm on a moderate demand for invoices, with sales reported since our last of 2,022 bags by the Hipparchus here, and 3,000 bags by the Amazon at Baltimore, on private terms. Other kinds steady, though not active. Jobbing trade moderate on the previous basis as to quotations.

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady, on, however, a restricted business, with sales reported of 1,240 bales for early delivery, including 1,033 bales to spinners and 207 bales to shippers. And for forward delivery 5,700 bales (1,000 bales last evening, and 4,700 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for September, 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 500 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c.; December, 200 bales at 18¾c.; and today, for September, 1,000 bales at 20¼c., 700 bales at 20 1-16c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 400 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c.; November, 600 bales at 18¾c.; November, 100 bales at 18¾c., and 100 bales December at 18 9-16c., together; December, 300 bales at 19⅛c.; December 100 bales and January 100 bales, old form contract, at 18 9-16c., together; January, 200 bales, old form contract, at 18⅝c. Exchange—1c. paid to exchange 300 bales October for 300 bales September; 1⅛c. paid to exchange 600 bales December for 600 bales September. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 20.25c.; September, 20.29c.; October, 19.30c.; November, 18.80c.; December, 18.61c.; January, 18⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 35 bales, including 25 bales from Wilmington, 10 bales from Norfolk. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 154 bales, and for the week 1,903 bales, against 1,249 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,675,930 bales, against 3,954,209 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Low Middling	20⅜	20⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛	22⅛
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛	24⅛

EGGS—The offerings of stock have been quite moderate, but fully equal to the present restricted inquiry. Prices show no further material alteration, ranging from 19c.@23c. for inferior to choice marks, the main demand having been for fresh lots of State, at 20c.; Western at 19c.@20c., chiefly at 19c., and Jersey and Long Island at 21c.@23c.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair request, in a jobbing way, at firm prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, for prompt delivery, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at about previous prices for desirable old Wheat stock, but at a partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. on new Wheat product. Sales have been made since our last of 5,600 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $7@$7 50; very good to fancy at $7 50@$8 10; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 90@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7 10@$7 50, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. For forward delivery, a fair demand has been noted, and sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls. Extra State, deliverable within sixty days, on private terms.

Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $6 25@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, at $4 00@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls., chiefly of the better grades. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at from $3 50@$4 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 80 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales 350 bbls.

FRUIT—Trade in foreign has been comparatively tame at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,600 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 20; 500 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 75@$2 85 ⅌ box; 800 boxes Brazil Nuts on private terms, and 100 cases Sardines at 21½c. for quarter boxes. We quote Layer Raisins at $2 20 ⅌ box; Valencia Raisins, 10½c.; Currants, 6½c.; Almonds, 16c.@30c.; Figs, 10c.@12c., ⅌ ℔.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ⅌ case; Sardines, 21c.@22c., currency, ⅌ quarter box.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after, mostly by millers, and quoted about steady, on less urgent offerings of desirable samples. Winter Wheat has been in rather more request, partly for export, but at irregular prices, receivers offering supplies with comparative freedom, particularly of new Red and Amber. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at $1 60 for straight No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 63 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., called No. 1, also afloat; $1 65 for prime new No. 2 Toledo Red, (Winter,) for export; $1 65@$1 68 for new Red and Amber Western, in small lots; $1 90@$1 92½ for White do.; $1 76 for White Canada, in bond, the latter also for shipment....Corn has been offered rather urgently, and has been quoted lower, closing heavily, on a moderately-active demand for shipment and home trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels at 63c.@63½c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades, closing at 63c. for prime, afloat; 63½c.@64½c. for fancy do.; 61c.@62½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of New Mixed Western; 64½c.@66c. for Yellow Western; 65c.@68c. for White Western, and 58½c.@61c. for damaged.... Rye has been quiet since our last, at rather less firm prices; 8,100 bushels Western were purchased at 74c., afloat....Barley and Barley-malt quiet at about former figures....Oats have been more freely offered and purchased at easier prices, though closing firmly at the reduced rates for Mixed Western, afloat, in which the bulk of the business has been transacted, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 bushels at 43½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 40c.@43c. for Black and Mixed do., from track; 47c.@51c. for ordinary to very choice White Western, from store, track, and afloat.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather light demand, with prices favoring buyers. We quote: Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14c.@15c.; Domestic Bagging at 15½c.@15¾c. Sales, 350 bales Bags at 14c.; 50 bales Borneo do., at 15½c.; and 250 rolls Domestic Bagging at 15½c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been held with a fair show of confidence in view of the meagre receipts, on a moderate local and light shipping inquiry. We quote: Old Bale from $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.; new Bale Hay at $1@$1 50. Straw quiet at from 65c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale, and quoted weak as to price, including: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russia, $210@$215 ⅌ ton; Manila, 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; Sisal, 9c.@9⅛c., gold; Jute, 4⅛c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts at 2⅛c. ⅌ ℔., currency. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts on private terms.

HIDES—Have been inactive within our previous range. Sales, 2,000 Central American, on private terms.

HOPS—Prime qualities have been scarce and held with confidence, though the demand has been comparatively moderate, and mainly for old stock, growth of 1870. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@70c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@40c.; older growths at 8c.@15c.; foreign at 55c.@65c. Mr. Emmet Wells report the week's receipts of domestic at 228 bales; imports of foreign, 44 bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been steady and in request at $2 50@$2 60 ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at uniform prices, including Common at $1 25, and Lump at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Business has been on a moderate scale on the basis of previous quotations, including Southern Pine, $38@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $31@$35; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $32@$34; Clear Pine, $69@$79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $78@$82; Oak and Ash, $55@$65; Maple and Birch, $35@$45; Black-walnut, $10@$120; Eastern Spruce, $15@$19; Shingle-, $3@$5 50.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair demand at full rates; 350,000 ℔s. sold at 33¼c., cash....Pig-iron has been quiet, but firm, with American quoted as before; 300 tons Scotch Pig sold, in lots, on the basis of $52@$52 50 for Eglinton, and $54 50@$55 for Glengarnock. Iron Rails steady, but in less request. ....Lead dull at former rates....Of Spelter, 25 tons Silesian sold at 7c., gold....Pig-tin quiet, with sales reported of 100 slabs Straits and 5 tons English at 35c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Tin Plates in moderate request, with sales reported of 1,000 boxes assorted Charcoal on private terms; 1,000 boxes Coke at $12 50, gold, and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms....Zinc has been in some demand, and 10 casks Mosselman sold at 8¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet throughout, values nominally unchanged; 30 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 80c.@83c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered more freely and quoted less firm on the basis of $3 75@$3 85, generally at $3 80@$3 85 for Strained; sales 2,000 bbls. Strained at $3 80@$3 85; 200 bbls. good Strained at $4; 250 bbls. No. 1 at $4 50; and 1,000 bbls. Pale at $5@$5 50, ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar held at $5 50 ⅌ bbl., on a light offering and limited inquiry....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted lower, with sales reported of 318 bbls. at 50c., closing, however, more firmly with 51c. bid.

OILS—Fish-oils have been generally inactive and rather weak as to prices, though not offered with much freedom. Linseed has been moderately sought after at uniform figures. Lard oil is in less request with the advantage rather in favor of buyers. Menhaden, dull. Cotton-seed quiet and unsettled. Other kinds, slow of sale. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c., Bleached Whale at 75c., Crude Sperm at $1 38@$1 40, Unbleached Sperm at $1 60@$1 62½, Bleached at $1 65@$1 68; Lard-oil, 68c.@77c.; Red Oil, 47½c.@48c.; do., Saponified, 53½c.@53¾c.; Linseed-oil, 80c.@81c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@45c., as extremes; Extra Refined Seal at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 40c.@45c.; Yellow, 50c.@55c.; White, 65c.@70c., ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil, 7¼c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been very dull today on the modified basis of 11⅛c. for Crude, in bulk; 22½c. for Refined here, and 21⅞c.@21⅛c. for do. at Philadelphia, early delivery, without any important movements having been reported....Refined, in cases, dull at 28c.@28½c. here. At Philadelphia 5,000 cases sold for export at 27c. ⅌ gallon....Naphtha quiet at 14c.@14½c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Pork, for early delivery, mostly for job lots of Mess, at rather firmer prices. Holders have not been eager to realize at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of 490 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$13 85 for new Western Mess, $13 15@$13 25 for old do., $11 75@$12 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry is fair, but not urgent, while stock has been offered with reserve, at rather stronger rates, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $13 75@$13 80; and 1,500 bbls. do., seller September, at $13 80@$13 85, ⅌ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at 6¼c.@6⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Cut-meats have been more sought after, and quoted firm at from 14c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 6¼c.@6c. for Shoulders; 16c.@18c. for Smoked Hams, and 7¼c.@9c. for Smoked Shoulders; 7¼c.@7½c. for Bellies, ⅌ ℔. The reported sales since our last equal 230 pks., within the range. Also, 500 boxes Shoulders. December delivery, at 5¾c.; and 1,000 boxes do., December delivery here, from Chicago, on private terms....Bacon has been strong in price, and in fairly active request, in good part for export, and for forward delivery, on a moderate offering of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 boxes Long Clear, and 100 boxes Short Clear, October deliveries, at 8c. and 8⅛c. respectively; and 400 boxes Long Clear, early September delivery, at 8c....Lard has been quoted about steady as to price, with a moderate inquiry noted for Western product for early delivery, chiefly for old, for export; and a light demand for City, for refining account, at the ruling figures, with supplies offered rather reservedly at the current rates. Sales have been reported of 650 tcs and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for prime to choice old Western, the latter rate for (250 tcs.) choice for export; 9⅛c. for choice old Western Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime new Western Steam, which is scarce; 8¾c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8⅜c.@8⅞c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been rather slack, mostly for refining purposes, with sales reported of only 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, at 9 1-16c. ⅌ ℔....Refined in less request at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔....Beef products have met with a limited call, yet have been quoted steady within the range of from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales 110 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams at $20@$24 as the extremes.... Butter has been moderately sought after, chiefly on local account, and suitable grades have been firm, on scant offerings of such stock....Cheese of desirable quality is being marketed about as promptly as it arrives, chiefly for export, and values are maintained. We quote: Butter within the range of from 17c.@28c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots do., the latter an extreme, and 9c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔.; and Cheese within the range of 8c.@12c. for poor to fine, and 12c.@12½c. for small lots of fancy Factory; 6c.@12c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@7c. for Skimmed, ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Has been steady and moderately inquired for, including Carolina at $8 50@$9 25 for ordinary to prime; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 37½, and Patna, $7 62½@$8, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in pretty fair request, with Turk's Island quoted at 35c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 ⅌ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Buriaps, $1 25; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Continued inactive and nominal at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—There has been less inquiry for Calcutta Linseed, which, however, has been without further change in price; sales 3,500 bags at $2 35, gold, 90 days' credit. Grass Seeds have attracted very little attention. We quote: Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.; Rough Flax, $2; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 27½@$2 35, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in fair jobbing demand, including Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in request and generally quoted steady, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 97c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 25; Cassia, 27¼c.@28¼c.; White Pepper, 35c.@35½c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10c.@11¼c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Cloves, 21c.@21¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—There has been a restricted inquiry noted for Raw, mostly on refining account, at essentially unchanged quotations. The rain-storm interfered with business. The offerings of desirable samples were moderate at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 413 hhds. and 2,650 boxes, including 300 hhds. Refining Cuba, grading rather better than prime, at 9¼c.; 88 hhds. fully good fair Refining do. at 8⅞c., and 2,650 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅜c.@9⅝c., mainly at the latter rate. Refined quiet, and favoring buyers, with quotations, however, remaining about as last given.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been rather more inquiry for prime Tallow at somewhat firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c. for the best samples. Of Stearine, 100 tcs. good sold at 10c.; prime held at 10¼c.@10½c.

TEAS—Have been unusually quiet, with quotations remaining nominally as before. Sales, 1,000 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—A livelier business has been reported in Kentucky, mostly for export, at firm prices; sales, 700 hhds. at 9c.@15c. ⅌ ℔. Seed-Leaf has been in active demand at full rates, with sales reported of 277 cases new crop State at 13c.@15c.; 96 cases new Connecticut Wrappers at 50c.@80c.; 86 cases Ohio at 10⅜c.; 151 cases Pennsylvania at 17¼c., and 200 cases old crop Sundries at 15c.@40c. ⅌ ℔. Havana has been in fair request and firm; 300 bales sold at 98c.@$1 17 ⅌ ℔. Manufactured in demand at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Has been in better demanded and quoted dearer, with sales reported of about 325 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c., closing at 93½c. ⅌ gallon. Small lots were represented as having been placed at a shade higher figures.

FREIGHTS—There has been a slow movement reported in the way of berth freights, owing, partly, to the reduced offering of room, and the somewhat firmer views of ship-owners. The main inquiry for accommodation was from grain shippers. The chartering business was on a restricted scale, checked, to a considerable extent, by the comparative scarcity of vessels suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades, which were most sought after, at the ruling figures. The bids indicated a firm market....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by steam, 1,011 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ ℔.; part of a boat-load of Wheat at 8½d.; 23,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; 1,600 boxes Cheese at 40s....For London, by steam, 6,000 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, reported, 63,000 bushels Grain on private terms....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an Italian bark, 427 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum (a recharter) at 6s. 3d., with privilege of Continent, and if to Trieste, at 6s. 9d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, about 530 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark, 425 tons, with about 2,900 quarters do. at 7s. 4½d., or, if direct, at 7s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter....For Bristol, an American bark, 391 tons, hence, with 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,100 bags Coffee at 40s., and 100 tcs. Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton. Also, an American bark, 573 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 616 tons, (chartered previous to arrival,) hence with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., as heretofore mentioned by us.... For the Continent, an American ship, 1,222 tons, reported hence, with about 7,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; a British bark, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 6s 6d.; a German bark, 408 tons, (to arrive,) with equal to about 4,000 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 bbls. Beef at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 100 tcs. Lard at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d. ⅌ ton. ....For the German Baltic, an American brig, hence with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cagliari, an Italian brig, 149 tons, with about 5,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 29c. ⅌ case....Two or three other Petroleum, and one or two Grain negotiations were pending, but not definitely closed up to a late hour....For Maracaibo, a Dutch brig, 146 tons, with general cargo, on owner's account....For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 559 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Kentucky Tobacco, at 43s. 6d.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon ten cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards. The Beeves therein were sold from 10¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 7¾ cwt., general sales on estimate weight. A few cars also reached these same yards on this forenoon, but owing to the heavy rain during the forenoon trade was small and dull. On yesterday forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was fair, quality ranged from common poor Texans and fair native Steers, with some choice top grade Steers. Prices ranged from 8¼c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5 cwt. to 8¼ cwt. strong. Trade on this forenoon at same yards was on precisely the same basis, both as regards the Beeves that stood over and the fresh Cattle, the latter of which were not all sold off at noon. Veals are slow from 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔. Trade in Sheep and Lambs, both on yesterday and today, has been uncertain, and lots have been forced off in only small numbers; the supply is over the demand. Prices for Sheep range from 5½c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs from 7¼c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Trade in Hogs is again quiet active; live Hogs nominal, from 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; City Dressed, from 6¾c.@6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

M. Goldschmitt sold for self 48 Steers, Texans, fair for such like, from 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔.; also, 48 Steers, Missouris, rough but fat, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; again, 90 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale, 128 Steers. B. Westheimer sold for self 168 Steers, Ohios, fair Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 194 Steers, Texans, common Cattle, from 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; also, for P. Klemens, 63 Steers, Ohios, from common to good, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; again, for Summerheimer & Co., 37 Steers, Virginians, coarse Cattle, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 5 cwt. to 6 cwt. C. Khan sold for self 127 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., strong; also, 179 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt., scant; 46 Steers, Indianas, common Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 64 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market J. N. Pidcock sold, chiefly on yesterday afternoon, 139 Sheep, weight 11,140 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 146 Sheep, weight, 12,510 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 85 Sheep, weight, 7,160 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 8 Sheep, weight, 570 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 124 Lambs, weight, 7,360 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Lambs, weight, 130 ℔s., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; held on sale 7 cars of Sheep and Lambs. Kase & Hauver held on sale 2 cars of Sheep.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 2,396 head of horned Cattle, 1,307 Hogs, 1,409 Sheep, with 6 cars of horned Cattle due, detained at Point of Rocks.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring sold up to $1 61; closed at $1 58 bid, cash or August; $1 23 September; No. 3 Spring sold at $1 33; No. 2 Red Winter offered at $1 55; No. 3 do. sold at $1 33@$1 34. Corn quiet and weak; heavy receipts depress the market; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 42⅛c.@42¼c., cash or August; 42⅛c September; rejected at 39¾c.; high mixed sold at 43⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 sold at 27⅛c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2 quoted at 55c.@56c. Barley firm; sales of No. 2 Fall new at 57c. Pork—Full prices asked, but no demand; sale reported at $15 25 for September; quoted at close of market at $15, cash, August or September. Lard unchanged and quiet; sales at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Winter, 8c.; Summer, 8⅛c. Bulk Meats in good demand and active; Shoulders sold at 6⅛c.@6½c.; Short Rib Middles, 8⅜c. bid, 8½c. asked; Short Clear Middles sold at 8¾c.@9c. Bacon firm and scarce; Clear Sides quoted at 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.@15c. Whisky—Sales at 89c.@90c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo higher, at 8c. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 142,000 bushels; Corn, 305,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 564,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Lake Imports—Flour, 4,790 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 222,996 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 23,401 bushels; Corn, 113,818 bushels; Oats, 12,808 bushels. Rail shipments from elevators—Wheat, 4,400 bushels; Corn, 5,080 bushels; Oats, 18,200 bushels. Canal Freights firm and boats scarce; Wheat 12c., Corn 11c., Oats 7½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales in small lots White Michigan at $1 85; quoted—Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 55; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 50; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 85. Corn drooping; sales of 10,000 bushels at 53c. Oats weak and dull; sales of Toledo No. 1 in small lots at 39c.; No. 2 Western held at 37c.@37½c. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 80; Amber Michigan, $1 45; old, $1 80; August, new, $1 43; September, $1 40@$1 41; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2 Red, $1 45@$1 47; August, $1 43; September, $1 40; No. 3 Red, $1 38; rejected, $1 17. Corn dull and lower; high Mixed, 47½c.; August, 48c.; low Mixed, heavy, at 47c.; Yellow, 48c.; White, 50c.; no grade, 45c.; damaged, 38c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 35½c.; old, 37c.; No. 2, 29c.; Michigan, 35c.; rejected, 27c. Freights have an advancing tendency; to Buffalo, 6c.@6½c.; to Oswego, 10½c.@11c.; to Kingston, 10c.@10½c.; to Ogdensburg, 12c.@12½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Flour steady; sales, 2,800 bushels at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 50 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 60. Corn quiet; sales of small lots at 59c. Oats, 41c. for Ohio. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 50 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged. Shorts $18, Ship-stuffs $20, Middlings $22, ⅌ ton. Highwines, 90½c. Canal Freights—Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., to New-York; Lumber $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 53c., to New-York 43c., to Albany 38c. Receipts by lake—33,600 bushels Wheat, 35,500 bushels Corn, 3,178,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; 894,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Flour dull and declined to $6 75@$7. Wheat dull and lower; dry, $1 33@$1 40; damp, $1 10@$1 30. Corn steady at 47c. Rye firm; old, 73c.@75c.; new, 60c.@70c. Oats firm for old at 35c.@39c.; new steady at 25c.@33c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork—An advance asked, but none established; salable at $13 50@$13 75; held at $14. Lard firm; Summer, 8⅛c., Winter, 8⅛c.; kettle, 8⅜c.@8⅝c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; sales of Sides at 8⅛c; Clear Rib Sides salable at 8⅝c.; Clear Sides held at 9c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Live Hogs steady at $4 60@$5 25. Whisky steady at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—Tobacco—Advancing tendency; sales, 51 hhds. Flour in good demand; Extra Family, $6 50. Wheat easier at $1 25@$1 40. Corn steady; choice White, shelled and sacked, 60c. Oats dull at 25c.@28c. for new, on arrival. Provisions firm. Pork held at $13 50 for round lots. Bacon active; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c., loose. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16½c. Magnolia Hams held at 17c. Lard—Prime Leaf, in tierces, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; kegs, 10⅛c.; order lots ⅛c. higher. Whisky quiet at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Clover-seed—Nothing doing. Timothy is quoted at $3 50@$3 75. Flax-seed commands $1 80. Flour firm, but small business; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$9; Ohio and Pennsylvania do., $8 50@$9 25; high grades, $9 50@$10 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 65@$1 75; White, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at 80c. Corn dull; Yellow, 63c.@63½c.; Mixed, 62c.@63c. Oats steady; White, 46c.@48c.; Mixed, 44c.@45c. Provisions held firmly. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 15⅛c.; Refined, 21⅞c.@21½c. Whisky firm at 93c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 3 Fall, $1 55; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 66¼. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 36¼c.@37c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 25c.@25½c. Barley inactive; new Fall, 75c. Rye steady; No. 2, 60c. Whisky quiet at 91c. Pork higher at $14. Bacon excited; prices higher; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., cash and September. Live Hogs steady at 3½c.@5c. Sheep firmer at 4c.@4½c. for fair to extra. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Aug. 16.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 and No. 2 sold at $1 47. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 42½c. Oats firm; sales of No. 2 at 28c. Rye firm; No. 1 quoted at 55c. Barley firm; sales of No. 2 Fall at 59c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 19½c.@19⅝c.; net receipts, 40 bales; gross, 40 bales; sales, 59 bales; stock, 6,861 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 193 bales; gross, 233 bales; exports coastwise, 967 bales; sales, 513 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 44. Corn dull and nominal at 49c.@50c. Oats quiet; old, 36c.; new No. 1, 32c. Refined Petroleum unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 21⅛c.; net receipts, 45 bales; exports coastwise, 12 bales; stock, 2,881 bales. Weekly—Gross receipts, 223 bales; exports, coastwise, 182 bales; sales, 450 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 16.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 5 bales; sales, 8 bales; stock, 1871, 4,190 bales; 1872, 1,693. Weekly—Net receipts, 54 bales; sales, 305 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—Cotton firm; net receipts, 204 bales; sales, 115 bales; stock, 1,242 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 789 bales; exports coastwise, 57 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92½; 10-40s, 88¾ ex coupon.

PARIS, Aug. 16. P. M.—Rentes 55f. 62c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 70,000 bales, including 12,000 for export and 5,000 for speculation. The stock in port is 918,000 bales, including 251,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 48,000 bales, including 10,000 American. Actual export, 12,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 234,000 bales, including 18,000 American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, including 12,500 American.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d. ⅌ cental for Red Western Spring. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The market for yearns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of corn at this port for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, including 14,000 quarters American. Provisions—Pork, 45s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess; Lard, 39s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 16—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £37 ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 16.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the estate of Moses Aaron, deceased, &c.; the motion must be granted.

E. S. Innes *vs.* Raymond S. Perrin et al.; writ of assistance granted.

The People ex rel. Osborne, &c., *vs.* A. S. Cady; motion denied, without costs.

How a Countryman was Robbed.

On Monday last Mr. John Brown, a resident of Fairfield, Mass., came to this City on a visit, and about midnight went to No. 1 Bleecker-street, and, in company with James Cavanagh and two others, had a very lively time. At about 1 o'clock Brown expressed a desire for a ride, and Cavanagh went out and procured a hack driven by Frank McCune. Brown, Cavanagh, and a brother of the latter named Patrick, got into the coach. Brown told the driver to take him to Fulton-street, instead of which McCune drove him to the corner of West Twelfth and Washington streets. They stopped at a number of drinking-places during the drive, and when they arrived at the place mentioned the Cavanaghs ejected him from the coach and drove off. Subsequently he found that he had been robbed of a gold watch, valued at $600, and $80 in money. The next day he sought the aid of Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, and Detectives Tully and Dilks were detailed to attend to the case. Yesterday they succeeded in arresting James Cavanagh and McCune, the driver of the coach, and they are locked up at Police Head-quarters. Search is being made for Patrick Cavanagh and for the property.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LIFE'S DREAM—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

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5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.
6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.
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9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.
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11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: The deposed and partially exiled Tammany Ring has stolen about thirty million dollars from the City of New-York. That was a most gigantic robbery, and buried its contrivers and abettors from power and splendor to impotency and infamy."

This is what Mr. GREELEY said in his speech at Portland, on Wednesday. He omitted to inform his fellow-citizens that while we were bringing the robberies of the Tammany Ring to light, Mr. GREELEY and his paper were denouncing us for being so very personal toward dear TWEED, SWEENY & Co., and calling frantically upon HALL and CONNOLLY to bring actions for libel against us. If Mr. GREELEY had stated this, and expressed his regret for it, he would better have kept up the part of the very "'umble" old gentleman which he is now playing.

SAUNDERS, one of the very few colored men whom ETHAN ALLEN has been able to get to shout for GREELEY, was signally routed at Cooper Institute on Thursday. He went there with great parade to convince the colored people that GREELEY was an angel, and GRANT the ——, something he ought not to be. But the Rev. H. H. GARNETT, a really able colored man, soon disposed of SAUNDERS' second-hand "wind-bags" and sophistries, and then SAUNDERS, who had boasted of his power to carry the colored men with him, turned round and said that it was of no consequence, as Mr. GREELEY could carry New-York without black votes. It is evident he will not carry it *with* them. SAUNDERS earned his money very badly.

What blundering game the organ of the Democratic candidate is after, in pretending that the suits against TWEED, SWEENY & Co. have been settled for political reasons, no one knows—probably not even the muddled persons who are turning the handle of the organ. But the ideas of the *Tribune* on truth and fair-dealing are illustrated afresh in its treatment of this subject. The public learnt yesterday, from Attorney-General BARLOW's letter, the real state of affairs. The prosecution is waiting until we can get an honest Judge on the Bench—ALVORD knows that, and hence is trying hard to insure BARNARD's acquittal. But listen to the Attorney-General's statement of the *Tribune's* share in the transaction:

"A reporter was sent to me last Monday evening from the *Tribune* to inquire as to these rumors. I made to him in substance the foregoing explanation, but the *Tribune* saw fit to republish the next morning the statement that these suits had been settled as a part of a political bargain, without saying one word as to my emphatic denial."

This is the kind of fair-play everybody gets in that quarter. Mr. BARLOW may think himself lucky that the *Tribune* has not "demolished" him by proving that he is in a conspiracy, and swearing that he has been indicted before the Grand Jury for burglary.

Mr. GREELEY made yesterday at Portsmouth, N. H., another of those extraordinary rigmaroles which are presumed to be intended as campaign speeches. From this latest piece of maundering we learn that Mr. GREELEY was better acquainted with the people of New-Hampshire while he was still in his infancy, than he is today, that the Revolutionary struggle was not forgotten thirty years after its termination, and that he retains an undiminished affection for the memory of his aged mother. If Mr. GREELEY's friends like this sort of twaddle, his opponents can have no possible objection to it. It saves, for one thing, a good deal of trouble in collecting illustrations of the folly of a muddle-headed old man, by epitomizing in a very forcible way all the varied kinds of silliness of which he has ever been accused. Add to this the advantage of letting the people see the marvelous personal presence of the Tammany candidate, and it may fairly be questioned if Mr. GREELEY could have done half as effectual service to the Philadelphia nominees by taking the stump for them, as he is doing now by acting as his own fugleman.

At the present stage of BARNARD's trial it may be sufficient to remark that public sentiment will be satisfied with no half measures in dealing out sentence. Removal and disqualification from holding office ought to be accepted as the only admissible sequel to BARNARD's offenses against law and public decency. The man who has so befouled the ermine ought to be prevented, in the most conclusive manner, from ever profiting by the revival of the reign of corruption to succeed in wearing it again.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, will be convened at Utica, on Wednesday next, the 21st. inst. The public look forward with more than ordinary interest to the action of this Convention. Independently of its connection with national politics, which is admitted to be of the highest moment, the spirit in which the delegates shall come to the discharge of their responsibilities, the actual choice of candidates, and the bases upon which the suffrages of the people shall be solicited in their behalf, will be found matter for anxious scrutiny, and will go far to furnish a reasonable forecast of the results with which the issues of the pending conflict shall be crowned.

We may say that we look forward with entire confidence to a united and harmonious Convention. For the first time in years, the Republican State Convention, held at Elmira, in May last, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, was permitted to transact its business in an orderly spirit. This was due to the absence of those disturbing elements, which have often converted our State Conventions into arenas of rival personal interests, and scenes of unbecoming bickerings, heart-burnings and strife—weakening and scandalizing the only political organization to which the people can appeal for the protection of their interests and the promotion of public morality. Neither Mr. GREELEY nor Mr. FENTON, nor their henchmen, were there with double delegations, conflicting platforms or outside force, to divide and distract. Nor will they be at Utica, fortunately, and hence our ground of belief that the Convention to assemble, like the last one held, will reflect the unanimity of sentiment and honesty of purpose, which now animates the party to be represented there. Such a spectacle of devotion to the common cause of the country, to the Union and Constitution, and to the principle of universal equal rights, will rouse the enthusiasm of the people, and furnish the sure presages of victory.

We have heard comparatively little respecting the names to be brought before the Convention for the offices to be filled, and none, in fact, except for Governor. We regard this as a good sign, if the Convention will act deliberately. Nobody is going to the Convention with a "slate" made up by an unauthorized clique or combination; none go there except to promote the very best objects the occasion demands. Among the names suggested for the highest place on the ticket, there are none offered but those of good men—men of the the highest worth and qualifications, who would strengthen the ticket by their personal popularity, and bring the whole party, and much beside, to the polls. We recognize among them the true friends of that reform which is so imperatively demanded, and which cannot be separated from its place as foremost in the list of the great questions of the day. This campaign will have to be carried on, on our side, on the basis of reform, and, while we have no candidate to suggest to the Convention, we earnestly hope that it will choose the very best man it can find, and we will give him a hearty support.

For the office of Canal Commissioner, we improve this opportunity to invoke the most careful consideration of the Convention. It is in the selection of the candidate for this responsible office that the greatest laxity has appeared heretofore. The same members of the Canal Ring have been accustomed to attend the Conventions of both parties, to secure, by mutual efforts and the use of money, when needed, the nominations most desired by them. It is notorious that the corruption existing in that Department of the State Government is no less flagitious and demoralizing than that which has stamped our municipal affairs, or tarnished the good name of the Legislature. We learn, too, that the expenditures on the lines of our internal navigation have been largely multiplied in that spirit of prodigality and lavish outlay that seems only to consult the sordid appetites for plunder of those who cry *content* only after absorbing all. Upon the Republican Party almost exclusively devolves the duty of driving the thieves who have stolen into power and place from their prey, everywhere to compel them, as far as the laws provide, to disgorge, and to close the doors finally against their profligate practices. To the Republican Party belongs the trial of the experiment of making the canals productive by restoring their revenues to the Treasury. Owing to the extent to which the public works have been pillaged by hungry contractors and unscrupulous officials, they have ceased to sustain themselves, and the people groan under the imposition of heavy taxes to keep them in repair and pay the interest on the public debt. Millions of dollars, out of canal receipts, are annually squandered upon the Rings and their official accomplices. We have noticed, from time to time, in the papers along the canal line, glowing accounts of the improvement in the receipt of tolls during the present season. We say it in all sincerity, that it remains to be seen who will be benefitted by this increase—the people or the vultures who claim it as their spoil.

We beg the Utica Convention to nominate a candidate for Commissioner known to be incorruptible, and not only capable of performing all the duties of his office with industry and fidelity, but also competent and willing to go to the bottom of all frauds which have so impaired the finances of the State and debauched the public administration.

We have only to say again that we look to the Convention with full faith and confidence in its intelligence, patriotism, and discretion. We do not believe it can fail properly to estimate and execute its high commission. While our enemies are wearing the disguise of Reform, let us go honestly about the work, and choose the men most capable of leading it. We do believe it will present to the honest voters of this State a ticket that will deserve and receive their enthusiastic support. We believe that the candidates so to be nominated will be selected for their ability to discharge all the ordinary duties prescribed by the Constitution and the laws, and will also be disposed to co-operate fearlessly and thoroughly in that great work of purification and reform, which must be accomplished ere we lose all trust in the permanency of free institutions. Such a ticket as we anticipate will not only command the suffrages of the people for itself, but will also be found in accordance with the popular sentiment in regard to Gen. GRANT's Administration, so that both will be borne onward to a glorious triumph, and New York will again be restored to her proud pre-eminence at the head of the roll of Republican States. This would be one object for which every good citizen could labor, and one which, if successful, would be hailed with loud applause by the citizens of our sister States, who have witnessed New-York's degradation with sorrow.

Our Southern Policy.

On Saturday evening Senator SCHURZ made an address to the Germans of Chicago on the political situation. Coming, as he had, fresh from a canvassing tour through North Carolina, where, in the excitement of an election, it would be supposed the weakest points of an enemy would be uncovered, we naturally looked to him for some new facts as to the effect of Republicanism upon the South. In this we were happily disappointed; leaving aside the wearisome nonsense about the imperialistic tendencies of the present Administration, and the rehearsal of stale and refuted slanders about corruption, which have from the first formed the entire groundwork of Mr. SCHURZ's speeches, there is little or nothing to excite attention or comment. He says, in a meaningless sort of way, that Gen. GRANT is oppressing the South, though in the same breath he admits that the force of his remarks has been destroyed since the restoration of suffrage by Congress.

At the same hour that Mr. SCHURZ was beguiling his countrymen of Chicago with tiresome platitudes, another address was being delivered a thousand miles away, at Greensboro, N. C., upon the results of Republicanism at the South, by a man thoroughly acquainted with what he was talking about. No one who has read Judge SETTLE's speech can fail to recognize the earnest truthfulness which underlies all that he says. He is not wanting in local pride, or in honest admiration of his State; but he sees clearly the difficulties that the Administration have had to contend with in the establishment of peace and order throughout that section of the country, and knows from experience that the slight restraints which the Government has been obliged to enforce, and which have been exaggerated by the opposition into tyrannies, were absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property. It will not do for Mr. SCHURZ and his associates to talk in this general way about Federal usurpations. If we were to believe them, the South would be justified in rising to a man in armed opposition to their execution. Yet how silly all this seems when we find that many of the wisest and most reliable statesmen in the Southern States, who from their connection with the rebellion must have felt whatever gall there was in these bonds, advocate and indorse them in the support they give the Republican Party. In good faith we would advise the "Liberals" to adopt some other plea for power, as there is in that one known as "despotism at the South" an inconsistency which would be ridiculous if advocated by any one other than the very illogical body of men now using it.

The French Loan.

Now that the somewhat confusing advices by cable are supplemented by the details found in the European mail files, we can fully understand the jubilation of the French people over the prodigious success of their latest demand for a national loan. The Government asked for seven hundred millions of dollars, and the subscription books at the latest advices showed that there had been applied for some eight and a quarter billions of dollars, or about twelve times the sum required. This result has been accomplished in face of the facts that for the last quarter of a century the annual receipts from French taxation have been regularly in arrears of the expenditures; that since 1870 the national debt of France has increased by about two billions of dollars—*i. e.*, has nearly doubled—and that after months of labor the National Assembly has not yet succeeded in devising taxes sufficient to balance the revenues and expenditures of next year. Of course, part of the amazing volume of the subscriptions has been due to the conviction among banking-houses and others that the amount applied for would be greatly in excess of the sum to be allocated. But even the great European financiers only thought it necessary to bid for four or five times the amount they wanted to cover their contracts, assuming that this would leave margin enough for all possible contingencies. As a consequence of the unlooked-for competition, some of these astute persons have been obliged to make large purchases at greatly enhanced prices to cover the amount of bonds they had undertaken to deliver.

It will thus be seen that the French loan has had more than double the success which the best judges had calculated upon. Whatever way the thing is looked at, it is, as has been remarked, little short of a "financial miracle," and the French people have, very naturally, accepted it as a very substantial testimony to the confidence which the world reposes in their good faith. The shame of crushing defeats is forgotten for a moment in the elation which is aroused by the spectacle of all the Exchanges of Europe struggling for the honor of discounting the paper of "the great nation." For, be it noted, while the subscriptions for all France are about three and a half billions of dollars, those from "foreign countries" exceed four and three-fourths billions of dollars, leaving some distant places still to be heard from. England and Germany are the chief contributors to the latter sum, and it is very evident that the European world of finance has made up its mind that France will not go to war again, in the present century at least. Perhaps this conviction is strengthened by the fact that a huge national debt forms a substantial guarantee for good behavior. For peace purposes, France is not likely to need another loan at all approaching to the dimensions of the one which has been so successfully negotiated. An attempt to borrow for war purposes would, of course, depreciate the value of her outstanding promises to pay, and in sheer self-defense the financial world would meet such a proposal with a point-blank refusal. The same cause will render the hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen of all classes who hold national securities, a permanent phalanx of voters and fighters, if need be, on the side of a régime and a policy of peace. It is some slight compensation, therefore, to set against the injury done to productive investments by a huge financial operation like this, to remember that the latest addition to her national indebtedness renders France still less able than before to plunge Europe into a bloody and costly war.

A Complicated Contest.

In point of darkness and vanity, the ways of the proverbial Chinaman are not to be compared with the tricks and manners of the Central American statesman. This fact has lately been illustrated by the manner in which the war between San Salvador and Honduras has been conducted,—a war which is still in progress, and which will probably last until the next annual revolution in each republic.

What was the origin of the war, no one now remembers. That it was undertaken in order that the President of either San Salvador or Honduras might gather into his cattle fold a few of his enemy's best animals, is of course understood. Still, there yet lingers in the Central American breast a sufficient respect of public opinion to restrain a government from proclaiming war on the avowed ground that an eligible herd of cattle exists in a neighboring State, and it is therefore probable that some Central American parody of the Schleswig-Holstein question furnished the pretext of the quarrel. However this may have been, the San Salvadorians invaded Honduras with a grand army of several hundred men, and having surprised MEDINA, the Hondurian President, engaged in the solitary gathering of berries or the most exciting sport of angling for cat-fish, with a view to the next day's Executive dinner, skillfully surrounded him, and with reckless bravery made him a prisoner.

This brilliant action, it will be perceived, left Honduras without a *de facto* President. Gen. MEDINETA, the San Salvadorian commander, being aware of this fact, and having doubtless an eye to the legitimate succession to the national berries or cat-fish, in the possession of the captured EXECUTIVE, conceived the happy thought of proclaiming himself President of Honduras. He not only carried out this idea, which was a sufficiently easy matter, but he accomplished the more difficult undertaking of completely reconciling President MEDINA to his sudden deposition. The means by which the latter feat was accomplished are not positively known, but from the fact that MEDINA was subsequently found drinking the pulque and smoking the cigars of MEDINETA, it is supposed that the bribe of a substantial dinner, with free admission to the private stores of the San Salvadorian commander, entirely reconciled him to the loss of his official position.

So far MEDINETA had prospered beyond his expectations, and it only remained for him to levy and collect a tax upon his new subjects, and then to drive their cattle over the border of San Salvador. While he was maturing his plans for this feat of finance and statesmanship, he, in his turn, was surrounded and captured by a Honduran named SANCHEZ, who had marched an army to the defense of his melons and mules. SANCHEZ proved himself to be not only a sharp business man, but a person of unparalleled impudence. He put MEDINETA into the market and demanded $10,000 as his ransom. Now, the idea that any Central American army would care to ransom its General is so preposterous that SANCHEZ's action would have been stark lunacy had there not been a British Consul somewhere in the neighborhood. This Consul must have been a very inexperienced person, or he would not have imagined that he had any possible concern with the fate of a San Salvadorian statesman, and he must have been very weak to have acceded as he did to the impudent and extortionate proposition to pay $10,000 for a Central American magnate. However, he actually paid the money in utter carelessness of the market price of Central American Presidents, which for a long series of years has ruled greatly below the sum demanded of him. Having obtained the money, the astute SANCHEZ, who retained his prisoner with the view of robbing him a second time, turns to some other humane and prodigal Consul. In the meantime MEDINA, fearing that some one might try to convert him into merchandise to be palmed off upon the ingenuous Briton, fled into the wilderness. As matters now stand Honduras is without a President, the San Salvadorian army is without a commander, and the placid SANCHEZ, being master of the situation, is quietly waiting for a rise in the price of statesmen.

What either party, with the exception of SANCHEZ, has gained by the war is not very evident. Neither can the next movement in the campaign be certainly predicted. Probably a revolution in San Salvador, which has now been due at least five weeks, will soon break out, and compel the San Salvadorians to return home. In that case SANCHEZ will probably hunt up MEDINA and offer both him and MEDINETA, in one lot, extremely cheap to the first customer be can find, proclaim himself President of Honduras, and with his $10,000 revel in pulque and fine lemons until he is deposed by the next successful Honduran adventurer.

What's in a Name?

The extent to which the foreign tourist visiting this country passes through "Rome," pauses at "Carthage," and arrives at "Alexandria," is extremely confusing to his previous ideas of geography—while he can hardly be expected to admire the taste which has multiplied "Brownvilles" and "Smith's Corners," to say nothing of the exasperating iteration of "Washingtons," "Madisons" and "Jeffersons."

The name of a town, however, is frequently decided by chance rather than by deliberate selection. If the Western pioneers, who purchase whisky from the shop that Mr. Smith has opened at the crossing of two roads, persist in designating that locality as "Smith's Corners," the name will adhere to it long after a pleasant and civilized settlement has grown up about it. People who own yachts and fast horses are, however, entirely at liberty to name them as they will, and their almost uniform lack of taste in the selection of names admits of no excuse.

As for yachts, it is to be expected that in many instances they will bear the names of ladies whom the yachtmen delight to honor. To this class of names no exception can be taken, although the consequent existence of frequent "Fannies" and multiplied "Maudes" is occasionally somewhat confusing. It is when the yachtsman goes outside the list of his lady friends that he betrays his weakness in the selection of names. Why should a yacht be called "Vivid," except to vividly display her proprietor's peculiar ideas of nomenclature? In what possible respect does a slender, graceful schooner resemble a "Tidal Wave," and upon what theory can we account for the existence of the "Qui Vive," except by supposing that she was christened under the delusion that "qui vive" is a literal translation of the English word "challenge?" "Tarolinta" is a melodious collection of syllables, but its meaning, if it has any, is not particularly clear. "Oriental," on the other hand, is a respectable adjective, but it scarcely describes the nature or purpose of a yacht. Of course, there are good and appropriate names to be found in the lists of our yacht clubs, and every one will recognize the fitness of such names as "Meteor," "Viking," and "Foam." What shall we say, however, to the "Vindex," and in what respect is it preferable to "Pontifex" or "Carnifex," both of which are unimpeachable Latin words, and, like "Vindex," have no possible connection with yachting?

Nevertheless, the yachtsman appears happy in nomenclature when he is compared with the turfite. A more preposterous collection of names than those borne by the horses entered at the races of the present season could hardly be devised. What, it may be asked, has the "buzzard" in common with horseflesh, except after he has made a meal upon some dead cart-horse? Why should "enquirer" be expected to make good running, unless from the once intimate association of *Courier & Enquirer*—the former being suggestive of speed? Is there any ground for supposing that a "gray planet" moves faster than any other planet—say a black or a magenta planet? And in what part of the heavens did the owner of the equine *Gray Planet* discover a heavenly body of that sombre hue? *Woodbine* may, perhaps, owe his name to a conviction on the part of somebody that at the end of a race he will vanish into that mystic obscurity in which woodbines are in the habit of twining—if the authority of the late Col. FISK is to be taken. There is, however, no possible explanation of such names as *Shoveler* and *Mildew*, while *Kingfisher* and *Comus* are alike conspicuously misplaced.

Now, it would seem a comparatively easy task to name both yachts and horses with some degree of propriety, even if their owners cannot rise to the higher plane of originality. Perhaps both yachtsmen and turfmen will undertake the task when they are convinced that the public is annoyed at finding a beautiful vessel or a superb horse bearing a preposterous name.

Unionists Over Sea.

It is a fact worthy of serious thought that every European journal of influence that favored the Government of the United States, in its struggle with the rebellion, regards the proposal to raise Mr. GREELEY to the Presidency with frankly-expressed forebodings. Some of these journals, since the nomination at Baltimore, have anticipated with remarkable accuracy the nature of the alliances that nomination was destined to bring about. Having watched with shrewd and anxious eyes the course of our memorable battle for the Union, and carefully weighed and analyzed those forces which, after the military part of the work was done, were likely to be brought into political conflict, the writers for those journals naturally look on the present situation with keen solicitude, and as naturally express the belief that we are approaching a very critical emergency.

It is clearly perceived by these friends of the Union across the sea that if the Democratic Party—the party of secession, the party that upheld slavery and now upholds Tammany—the party that furnished the New-York draft riots, and left no stone unturned to embarrass the Government in its life and death grapple with the revolt—once more gets into power there will be grave danger that much of what has been done will be undone, and that many of the most important results of that magnificent war for national unity will be rendered worthless. These sagacious observers from afar are not deceived by the local coloring, the pretended objects of public good, whereby the real purpose of an immoral coalition are here sought to be tinted and disguised. They see clearly that the common object of the parties to the shameful alliance is success. Ambition and spite on the one hand, spoils and vengeance on the other, are hoped for from that success which assuredly could be gained by no other possible combination. Without GREELEY the Democrats had no chance, without the Democrats GREELEY had no chance. Such is the calculation of these precious allies, and to an eye a little withdrawn from the immediate scene the plan and motives are as clear as crystal. Whereas at home the specious pretext of reform is advanced as a cloak for the sinister purposes that are really contemplated, and some who are close by are deluded by it, from a short distance the sham is entirely transparent. The aim is not only to defeat GRANT and the Republican Party; it is not only to elect GREELEY and restore the Democrats; it is to reverse what has been achieved by the American people, to proclaim the war a failure, and to declare to the world that the sacrifices of the Great Republic, her tens of thousands of lives, and her millions of treasure, have been thrown away in vain.

Here, at home, some Republicans who cleave to Mr. GREELEY, may honestly fail to see this. They may fail to perceive a tendency as sure and as unerring as the course of the stream to the sea. That course is, nevertheless, certain and irresistible. It may be checked for a time, but it cannot be prevented. And, in like manner, the intent, the policy, the convictions of the men to whom Mr. GREELEY has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage—the chimerical promise of distinction, never to be realized—end in the sea of sectional strife, disunion, and, perhaps, civil war. These men, substantially, have no end, can have none, apart from office, except to undo the work of the war. The friends of the Union among leading foreign journalists—and if, during the war, they were few, they were stanch and strong—plainly show that they see and dread the evils we have described. Even more than the financial chaos which Mr. GREELEY's election, it is acknowledged on all sides would portend, they dread a fresh outbreak of the spirit of secession, with consequences for both whites and blacks that might easily exceed the horrors of the late war itself. The apprehension, given the proposed event, is, we repeat, not unfounded. But the very knowledge of this fact, as it spreads among the community and becomes generally appreciated, will, we are assured, make that event impossible. From the nettle, danger, we shall pluck the flower, safety. For the people who rose in their might at the sound of the first gun at Sumter, and never laid down their arms until rebellion lay crushed at their feet before Richmond, are not yet prepared to confess their cause was wrong, their blood and treasure needlessly squandered, or even to imperil in any degree the first fruits of their victory.

MINOR TOPICS.

It would be interesting to know whose platform it is that Mr. GREELEY is supposed to stand on. The "Liberal" Republicans claim it as theirs, but we notice that the Albany *Argus*, in giving its reasons why Democrats can't vote for GRANT, says: "In the first place, Mr. GREELEY stands upon the Democratic platform, and in the next place, he is the nominee of the Democratic National Convention." We have never heard that the Democratic Party took any part in the Cincinnati Convention, or had any hand in the construction of the platform. If it is their platform, it can only be by adoption, and we submit that it has not been long enough adopted to warrant the Democracy in laying claim to its paternity, or boasting of it as its own exclusive property. But this is only a sample of the way in which the Democracy is swallowing up and appropriating to itself all there is of the "Liberal" Republican movement. By the time election day arrives, we doubt whether any Republican will be recognized in the movement at all, or be allowed a place on his own platform. Mr. GREELEY has told us how absurd it would be for a man to invite his neighbors to help him raise a house and then kick them all out-of-doors as soon as the roof was over his head. But suppose the neighbors who were invited, should kick the owner out and take possession of the house themselves? What then?

If we had frequent showers in this City during the Summer, the air would be much cooler, and the streets would be kept comparatively clean. Moreover, if we had plenty of shade-trees there would be fewer cases of sunstroke. Now, it is well established that frequency of rains depends in a great measure upon an abundance of trees, and it has been proposed to plant trees in the desert plains of the West in order to attract showers that will fertilize the soil. Why should not the same plan be tried in New-York? Were a tree to be planted in front of every house lot in the City, we should certainly have sufficient shade to render life not only endurable but pleasant during July and August, and we might, very possibly, succeed in materially increasing the Summer fall of rain. At all events, the experiment is worth trying, especially since it would add so greatly to the beauty of the City. Trees became rather unpopular here a few years ago, partly because the ailantus-tree proved obnoxious in point of perfume, and partly because worms infested every green thing. The sparrows have now exterminated the latter pest, and were our streets to be lined with maples, no one could fail to regard them as an unalloyed blessing.

"Suppose you do get a new chandelier," remarked a famous humorist to a friend who proposed to increase the brilliancy of his drawing-room, "you have nobody to play on it." This familiar story is inevitably suggested by the fact that the Philadelphians have built a steamer intended to ply between that pleasant inland city and Liverpool. Suppose they build an entire fleet of steamers, they will find nobody willing to take passage in them. Passengers, as well as freight, follow the shortest and cheapest roads. The English can afford to build and run steamers cheaper than we can build and run them, and hence English steamers will monopolize for some time to come the Transatlantic trade. Moreover, steamers which can run from Liverpool to the safe harbor of New-York in eight days, will carry freight and passengers to the complete exclusion of steamers that run from Liverpool to the difficult harbor of Philadelphia in eleven days. Of course, the Philadelphians have a right to build as many steamers as they choose, but it seems a pity for them to waste their money in building ships which will make their voyages in ballast and without passengers.

On the 17th of the month there will be an election in Prince Edward's Island for members of Parliament, at which time the question of uniting the Island to the Dominion will be voted upon for the third time. Twice before, the same question has been voted upon, and the people have decided to remain separate from the great British-American Confederation, and it is probable that the result of the present vote will be the same. While the Prince Edward people doubtless know their own interests better than the Canadians, who are so anxious to have them share the taxes and honors of the Dominion, it is rather strange that on this side of the Atlantic there should be so much opposition to the doctrine that people of one race and language should form one nation. South America is split up into a dozen petty nationalities; our own Southern States strove to separate from the Union, and the plan of uniting the British American provinces has met with steady opposition from a large part of their inhabitants.

Mr. DOUGLASS, the owner of the renowned schooner *Sappho*, who has challenged any English schooner to a race from Southampton around Cherbourg breakwater, justly finds fault, in a letter lately published, with the system of measurement adopted by the Thames Yacht Club. This system renders it impossible for the shallow American yachts to compete on fair terms with the deep English vessels, and Mr. DOUGLASS truthfully says that it is the reason why American yachts have so rarely taken part in English regattas. While all that he says is true, his remarks might be extended to other systems of measurement. In fact, the regulations adopted by most Clubs are extremely faulty. The measurement ought, it would seem, to include both hull and canvas, but it is limited sometimes to one, and sometimes to another, and in most cases is founded on untrue principles. The New-York Yacht Club has just adopted a new system, but little better than the one discarded; and the different Clubs throughout the country seem to invent systems to suit themselves.

A few days since Mr. GREELEY made the surprising announcement that he possessed an ear, and also a heart. The public received this announcement with some degree of incredulity, but when it was pointed out that the existence of ear behind the lofty barrier of shirt-collar was not an impossibility, it was generally conceded that Mr. GREELEY might very possibly possess the organs to which he laid claim. Encouraged by the credence given to this statement, he has now made a new claim, which may not meet with the same reception. He informed the citizens of Freeport, Me., on Thursday, that the popular portraits which represented him with wandering cravat, corrugated boots, and intractable trousers, are not correct. "I still preserve," said this frank and fearless philosopher, "something of the human form." This may be true, but in making such a claim he makes a new effort to destroy his life-work. Has he not for the last forty years endeavored by labored eccentricities to produce precisely the opposite impression? And with what consistency can he now ignore his collar, his cravat, his hat, his coat, his trousers and his boots, and unblushingly insist that he preserves "something of the human form?"

The Straight Democrats of Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—The straight Democrats of this county had a Convention today, and nominated the full county ticket—Lester R. Brown for Congress, and selected delegates to the Louisville Convention.

GREELEY'S CANVASS.

He Goes to Portsmouth, Preceded by the Marines—Revolutionary Memories.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 16.—Horace Greeley left Portland at 9:20 o'clock this morning, accompanied by a committee of escort from Portsmouth. Demonstrations were made at the different stations, and at Biddeford and Saco. At 11¾ A. M. the train arrived at Portsmouth, and a committee, consisting of some twenty gentlemen of Portsmouth and the towns in the vicinity, received him and conducted him to the carriages that were in waiting. They were then driven through the streets, preceded by the United States Marine Band, to the Rockingham House, where, after a short interval, he appeared upon the steps of the hotel, and was introduced to the crowd in the street by Hon. J. S. H. Frink, who addressed to him words of welcome.

Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: An unfriendly critic has suggested that in my passage through this State, I have frequently reminded the people that I was a native of New-Hampshire. I did speak of my birth here as a reason why I was so greeted and honored within your borders, not as a ground of exultation or pride on my part, for, fellow-citizens, my early recollections attach me fondly to my native State. In the period of fifty to sixty years, when I was a child in New-Hampshire, I knew her people better than I can claim to know them today. I recollect that the scenes and incidents of their great revolutionary struggle was still vividly remembered by the older portion of the people; that King George III., against whom these people made their protracted gallant struggle, still lived and reigned through most of that decade, and something of personal bitterness mingled with their memories of their fight with that perverse, narrow-minded, wrong-headed ruler. I remember, too, that at the gatherings of families around some neighbor's fireside they used to sing ballads of the Revolution like "American Taxation," whereof the length was out of all proportion to the depth, and the patriotism very far more prominent than the poetry. I remember, too, somewhat of the men of that period, for John Stark, the hero of the Bennington fight, was living at Amoskeag Falls, on the Merrimack—he who told his men on the eve of that fight that if they did not prove better, man to man, than the $25 a head Hessians before them, then Mollie Stark would sleep a widow that night. And about that old veteran gathered regularly each recurring Fourth of July and other patriotic occasions, a considerable but annually decreasing band of veterans to renew their recollections of that fight. Beside him, in our good old town of Londonderry, lived my mother's uncle, Col. George Reed, who by faithful serving throughout the revolutionary war, had earned and secured the esteem and confidence of George Washington, of whom he was a passionate admirer. I believe New-Hampshire bred fewer demagogues while the Colonial Government was still tolerable and few tories, when the time had come to resist British tyranny, than any of her sisters in that day. Daniel Webster was the rising man of New-Hampshire, but hardly yet the leader of her Bar, for Jeremiah Mason still retained his residence at Portsmouth, having not yet taken his departure for the broader field afforded by the Boston Bar; nor had Jeremiah Smith concluded his brilliant and useful career at the Bar of Exeter.

Fellow-citizens: among those I cherish most and love most are the recollections of my mother and of those dear to her and therefore dear to me, and through whatever changes of fortune I have never forgotten the land of my birth. I am sure you will pardon the weakness, if such it can be considered, of one who has never ceased to be proud of the State of his nativity, and I trust has never given her reason to be ashamed to call him her son. I will no longer tax your attention.

The Rye Beach Clam-Bake—Mr. Greeley and Secretary Robeson Deliver Addresses.

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 16.—Mr. Greeley left the Rockingham House, Portsmouth, for Rye Beach, escorted by a committee delegated from the latter place, and a long procession of citizens in carriages. A number of houses on the route were decorated with flags and mottoes, and he was enthusiastically cheered as he passed. On reaching the Ocean House, Mr. Greeley alighted from his carriage and held a short reception in the parlors. He then proceeded to the residence of Mr. G. H. Jenness, where he dined. While there delegations of prominent gentlemen from Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee called upon him and were introduced. At 4 o'clock Mr. Greeley went to the grove, a short distance from the Farragut House, where a clam-bake had been prepared. Stopping at the latter place, he stepped upon the piazza, and was introduced to the ladies and gentlemen assembled by Hon. A. B. Stoughton, of Washington, D. C., who made a brief speech of welcome, to which Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

I wish, ladies and gentlemen, it were true that I had laid aside all my cares and duties for a brief sojourn at this pleasant resting-place. I should be very grateful if circumstances enabled me to do as you are doing, as the yearnings of advancing years seem to require that I should do. I wish I could rest at the sea-shore, as you are now doing. Even today, while I linger here, I leave duties undone that ought not to be neglected. I did hope that this Summer would bring to me what no Presidential Summer ever yet brought. I hoped that, instead of an increase of labors, the present Summer would witness a diminution of them. In giving up journalism, I find that other and more pressing duties compel me to go here and there. To tell the truth, I have no relaxation, no rest. It has been said by a greater man than I that we have all eternity to rest in, and I will do what seems incumbent on me, hoping and expecting no rest just at present. As I am here only for an hour of ease and friendly greeting, I now cease from taxing your patience further.

A levee was then held in the parlors, after which Mr. Greeley, escorted by a large number of citizens, among whom was Secretary Robeson, walked to the clam-bake, where, notwithstanding the rain which was falling, a crowd gathered.

After ample justice had been done to the feast, Secretary Robeson arose and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your distinguished guest is a native of New-Hampshire, while I myself am a stranger, seeking here what I cannot find at home. Nobody fails to recognize the greatness which I claim for our common country. It springs from the soil and from the regions that lie around; from her rock-bound coast, her rugged mountain sides, from her quiet farms, and busy villages, New-England has made her impress on every community. Her sons are found making the impress of their character, conduct and usefulness, and wherever they are found their influence is felt, and felt for good through all the channels of our country. All the political questions which have agitated our county in the past, and will agitate it in the future, are of a character to challenge the attention of mankind. If a country is to succeed to keep even pace with its fellows it must practice those virtues which make homes happy. To produce is honor, and the principle must be recognized that labor of every kind shall have social and political power. The sons of New-England illustrate to the country and to the world the fact that the secret of American success is to be found in the spirit of American government. That is the lesson which New-England gives to the country, and her sons illustrate that their spirit is the spirit of progress; their success the fruits of their industry. But friends, of course, I cannot make a long speech nor a particular one, for it is necessary, under the circumstances under which we stand, that I should deal only with broad principles.

On being called upon, Mr. Greeley said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is one of the most striking exhibitions of human perversity that if individuals agree on nineteen propositions out of twenty, if you bring them together, they will venture on no discussion relative to the nineteen, but will at once be locking horns on that one proposition. I understand watering-places to have been established and constructed to overrule and disregard this perversity. While my distinguished friend on my left and I are somewhat at variance on the more important questions of the country, we find ourselves in perfect accord on the subject of clams. We are here, then, together to illustrate and to emphasize that accord. Clams unite us in this delightful intercourse, where we need only a little more delightful surroundings of weather. While we recognize no discord, we will, if you please, dispense with oratory and discuss clams.

Remarks were also made by Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston. A reception and serenade are to take place at the residence of Mr. G. H. Jenness this evening. It is understood that Mr. Greeley leaves Rye Beach tomorrow morning for Boston, after a drive to Boar's Head. From Boston he goes directly to New-York, intending to arrive there on Sunday morning.

Davenport's Welcome to the Cincinnati Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Davenport Board of Trade at a meeting yesterday afternoon, appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Committee appointed by the City Council to receive and entertain the Board of Trade, merchants and other prominent gentlemen of Cincinnati, who are to visit that city about the 20th of this month.

A Point for Astronomical Observations—The Shooting Tournament.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16.—Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, arrived here today, from Sherman, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where he has been for the purpose of testing the advantages of that point for taking astronomical observations. The results of Prof. Young's investigations are most favorable, showing the point to be greatly superior for the purpose named to any point in the Mississippi Valley. Today, the fourth and last day of the regular shooting tournament of the [illegible] Club, was very successful, the attendance being large and the sport good. The first prize of $225 was won by Abe Kleinman, of Illinois, and the second of $150 by Miles Johnson, of New-Jersey.

ALABAMA.

The Republican State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16.—In the Republican Convention today Mr. C. C. Sheeb, Consul to Elsinore, and Alexander White, a member of Congress twenty years ago, were nominated for Congressmen at large; and Lewis E. Parsons, W. J. Gilmore, J. L. Pennington, and McCarilson for electors. The platform consists of four resolutions, the first indorsing the Philadelphia platform and nominations, the second favoring internal improvements on as liberal a scale as may be consistent with prudence and conomy; the third declaring that it is the duty of Congress to enforce the rights of the Fourteenth Amendment by permanent legislation; the fourth setting forth that the education of the rising generation is the means by which liberty and free government are to be preserved, and opposing disfranchisement, except for crime, and after due conviction.

An Executive Committee was appointed and the Convention then adjourned.

A Piebald Ticket Agreed Upon by the Opponents of the Republicans.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16.—The Liberal and Democratic State Executive Committees, after a conference at Talladega, coalesced and nominated the following mixed ticket: For Electors at Large, C. C. Langdon, of Mobile, and R. O. Pickett, of Lauderdale, Democrats; and W. B. Figures, of Madison, and W. T. Hatchett, of Montgomery, Liberals. For Alternates—J. F. Waddell, of Russell, and N. S. Agee, of Monroe, Democrats; A. C. Beard, of Marshall, and W. S. Mudd, of Jefferson, Liberals. The session was harmonious, and steps were taken for a vigorous campaign. There are no Liberals on the State ticket, because the State nominations, were made before the Baltimore Convention; but the support of that party is pledged to the ticket nothwithstanding.

Ex-Senator Doolittle.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The TIMES of this morning has an unpleasant dose for Ex-Senator Doolittle, chief of the "Reformers" and President of the Baltimore Convention. It shows by affidavit and by his own letters that he, having some sort of a squeeze on one Thomas J. Connatty, who had obtained a "cotton permit" in 1864—everybody knows how valuable those "permits" were—persuaded or befooled him into signing a letter written by Doolittle himself in his own committee-room in the Capitol, and also a reply, written out in advance by Doolittle at the same time, which are as follows, both of them in the possession of the TIMES, and both of them in Doolittle's handwriting:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1864.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle:

DEAR SIR: I have been engaged for two years past in the Treasury Department, where I have been assiduously at work, early and late, until I seriously feared my health might give way.

In consequence of the confidence which my fidelity there has inspired in the head of the Department, I have received a permit to trade, and to purchase cotton to the amount of fifty thousand bales.

This has been freely given me; and now, my dear Sir, allow me to say that during all my stay here I have witnessed on your part in the high position you occupy the same fidelity, and, I may add, such a position and course of conduct, that my heart has been drawn out to you; and, as this permit may enable me to realize a great fortune—too great to be properly administered or enjoyed by any one man—I have determined that, as a present on my part, and in the belief that you could better use a portion, should I be successful, than I could use all, I will remit to you the one-forth part of all the profits I may realize over and above all my expenses. I do this in the hope that, while I may become rich in the operation, I may secure to you a competency also.

The following letter is the reply to the above, and was handed to Connatty by Doolittle at the same time:

[Private and Confidential.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1864.

T. G. Cannatty, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your magnanimous proposition contained in your letter from Baltimore, of yesterday, fills my heart with feelings which I cannot express. Such instances of disinterested friendship are so rare, so few among the sons of men are endowed with such a high and noble generosity that I am without words to tell you how much it affects you [me.]

I have no claims upon you except those of a disinterested friendship sincerely cherished. As to this permit to trade in cotton, you have obtained it without any word or influence or thought of mine, even direct or indirect, for until your communication to me I never had any knowledge or thought even that you contemplated such a thing.

And yet this fact alone, which gives me no claim upon you, is the only possible ground upon which I accept your generous, I will say more, your most magnanimous offer.

Had I aided you in the least, directly or indirectly, in thought, word or deed, I could not have accepted it if I would, and I would not if I could.

I hope you may realize your sanguine expectations, and be able to place yourself, without injury to any other human being, in a condition of pecuniary independence, so that when this fearful war is over you may retire to private life, again to cultivate those literary pursuits you so much love, and which are more precious after all than gold and silver. And should your success be such that in the munificence of your proposition you can enable me to do the same, you will confer a great benefit upon

Your sincere friend, J. R. DOOLITTLE.

The TIMES could not have published a statement like this without full and clear information. It is too early in the campaign for a "Roorbach," and something must be conceded to the responsibility of a great newspaper which has interests looking far beyond the pending political campaign. It must be true, and if so it indicates that some of our greatest "Reformers" are the men least to be trusted, and that he who makes the loudest pretensions would do well to act more and pretend less.

No political campaign in the history of the country has been more damaging to personal reputation than that in which we are now engaged. The causes are obvious. A bad man, Senator Fenton, organized an attack upon every branch of the Administration. The *Tribune* became his organ, and did his work with a disgraceful fidelity. It called upon Congress, and obtained committee after committee of investigation. It was assumed, Fenton-like, that there must be corruption wherever money was involved in any transaction, and so the country was submitted to the humiliation of being compelled to prove that its chosen officials are not thieves. Wisely, but not without a serious feeling of wrong and insult, the Administration submitted to this unheard-of inquest. A vile newspaper had only to make vile charges, and a Congressional committee was organized to investigate them, when not a man in either House of Congress dare say that he believed them, though in the Committee of which he was a member the facts must have been within his easy reach.

Nothing came of all this, so far as the Administration is concerned, but it must be remembered that all this attack was in the nature of a return fire. The NEW-YORK TIMES had opened a far more justifiable assault upon the reputation for personal honesty of public men. It proved, without the aid or the possibility of investigating committees, that frauds had been perpetrated by the New-York City administration which were simply grand larcenies, great thefts, miserable swindles of the meanest kind, committed in the name of municipal reform. With these came the suggestion or the suspicion that the loudest-talking Reform Republicans were in some way mixed and in league with Tammany and Tweed. We do not know how just this feeling was. We only recollect that during the whole controversy the *Tribune* had heavier guns pointed against the Republican Administration, and kept up nothing more than a blank cartridge fire upon the thieves of Tammany. It never hurt the latter, and was as severely judicial upon the charges against them as it was severely censorious upon the Administration.

In any event the fight became notoriously personal, and there was a general washing of dirty linen before the public gaze. The fellows whom the TIMES attacked took various courses. Some of them ran away to Europe. Others hid from arrest in neighboring States. Some compromised. Others, like Tweed, braved it out on the strength of their stolen money. Those whom the *Tribune* assailed stayed by and went quietly through their ordeal of investigation, and nothing came of it. But out of this strange conflict came the Tweed-Greeley Seymour-Fenton party of "Reform," not but there were with them many sincere reformers, some of them in so deep that they cannot help themselves, others who are obstinate enough to bolt the entire plan. But, as it is left, it is a sorry-looking Reform Party, its leaders being men who are mixed with every prostitution of political power to moneyed influence. Senator Doolittle must clear himself of this charge, or else, as the other "Truthful James" suggests, the subsequent proceedings will interest him no more.

Mr. Greeley's Bait to the "Lost Cause."

Among the pictures of Greeley's position, presented by Senator Morton, is this: That, if Greeley is honest in his declarations concerning the right to secede, then the nation is bound to pay the South for all her losses, because, if the South had a right to secede, we clearly had no right to prevent her from seceding. Coercion upon our part was a wrong, and all the losses that she sustained in her slave property, property taken and destroyed by our armies, we are bound to pay, not only according to principles of law, but principles of morals. If the nation does a wrong, and individuals suffer from that wrong, she is just as much bound to pay for it in law and in morals as if wrong had been inflicted by a private individual. And, according to the doctrine of Mr. Greeley, those States had a right, an inalienable right, to withdraw from the nation; and if he is correct in it, and he has never acknowledged his error, then the Government of the United States is bound to pay the South for the losses she sustained.

THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS.

Important Meeting of Delegates in this City—Unanimous Decision to Support the Candidates of the Louisville Convention—Mr. Charles O'Conor in Full Accord With the Movement.

A large and important meeting of Democrats opposed to the Cincinnati platform and its candidates was held yesterday afternoon in one of the parlors of the James Hotel, in this City. The purpose of the meeting of these gentlemen, who represented nearly every section of the country, was to have a full and unreserved interchange of views and opinions on the political questions of the day. The discussion was an animated and interesting one, for only one of the delegates avowed his predilection for Greeley, yet they seemed quite agreed that it was the duty of all Democrats who cared anything for principle or the record of the Democratic Party to use their influence toward sending a strong and able delegation from each State and Territory of the Union to the Louisville Convention, which is to be held on the 3d of September. The meeting decided by an unanimous vote to push the work forward in every possible way, in order that the Convention may be properly attended by representative men who are known to be earnest in their devotion to the party with which their political fortunes have hitherto been identified.

It was stated that such a delegation is assured from this City and State, and the utmost confidence was expressed and assurances given that all of the other States would move promptly and vigorously in the same direction and for the same ends.

One of the most important announcements made during the consultation among the delegation was the authoritative statement that Mr. Charles O'Conor, the eminent lawyer, was in full and entire accord with the Louisville movement, and had announced his intention of giving it his earnest and unqualified support.

The meeting proved to be a most harmonious one, and judging from the tone of those who took part in the discussions, it cannot fail to have a great influence upon the canvass. The adoption of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention was stigmatized as a base betrayal of party trust, which ought to be sternly met and vigorously put down.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Welsh Vote.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer signing himself "L. H. W.," in today's *Sun*, attempts to convey the impression that the *Drych*, the recognized organ of the Welsh people in this country, is not for Grant. Any one acquainted with the Welsh language can see the absurdity of this by reading the last number of that paper, which comes out squarely for Grant and Wilson. It is a very foolish thing to write to the American papers such misrepresentations as to the sentiments of the Welsh people; and it is, moreover, utterly useless, so long as they are capable of reading and understanding their native language. It must be admitted that Mr. Greeley was, before his nomination, greatly admired by the majority of the Welsh, and considered an honest and straightforward man; but now that he has changed his position, and has chosen doubtful associates, he is regarded as a "man of expediency" and a turncoat. One thing is certain, viz., the Welsh people, as a body, will never vote the Democratic ticket. R. R.

WILLIAMSBURG, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

The Times on the Midland Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a notice in your paper of the 13th inst. by one who signed himself "One Who Reads all the Papers," therein stating that the newsboy on the A. M. train from Paterson made the remark that we did not sell any papers that were opposed to Greeley, in reply would state that we have questioned the boys closely, and they each and every one repudiate the above remark. Our aim has been and always will be to endeavor to please the traveling public as far as it lies in our power, utterly regardless of all political matters.

To the contrary, as far as the sale of the TIMES is concerned, it has about the largest circulation of any daily paper on the road at the present time.

NEAR & HUNTER, News Agents,
New-York and Oswego Midland.

JERSEY CITY, Friday, Aug. 15, 1872.

The Louisville Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of day before yesterday contained what purported to be information from an intimate friend of Charles O'Conor, to the effect that that distinguished gentleman "supports Greeley and Brown." But, unfortunately for the *Tribune*, the Greeley Republicans have carried Mr. O'Conor precisely as they did North Carolina. Several other papers at different times have asserted positively that Mr. O'Conor "goes for Greeley." This may be true in the sense that he "went for" Mr. Greeley's friends of the thieving Tammany Ring; but it is perfectly well known that Mr. O'Conor does not support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, but that, on the contrary, he is in full accord with the objects of the Louisville Convention. While the distinguished patriot and statesman does not permit himself to be "interviewed," and is not in the habit of "talking" lightly and promiscuously on political matters, he has been perfectly outspoken and decided in his condemnation of the deeds done at Baltimore. It is not surprising that such papers as the *Tribune* and *Sun* should try to gild, even for an instant, their cause with the great name of O'Conor; but the falsehood will give them only a momentary reprieve in public opinion. The Louisville Convention will surpass the Baltimore Convention in dignity, as in the ability of its members, as much as O'Conor surpasses Greeley in all the qualities of true greatness. The Louisville Convention is no "sorehead" movement. It springs out of the best brain and best character of the Democratic Party. It is a protest of patriotism, and honesty and wisdom against ambition, venality and foolishness. It forces the secret respect even of those who howl against it out of the camp of Greeley's National Tammany Ring. It is but a few days ago that "the Ring" were seriously debating whether it was "best to crush out this Louisville business." The grave Sachem who sits at the head of the Committee, pronounced it "not worth crushing." But wait! Whatever crushing is to be done will be the work of the Louisville Convention, as the thing crushed will be the National Tammany Ring. The very few men of intellect in the Democratic Party who have unwisely, almost madly, committed their fortunes to it, will have the rest of their life to repent of their folly. JEFFERSON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

LARGE FIRES.

A Hat and a Shoe Factory Destroyed, With Heavy Attending Loss.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 16.—Bayley's hat factory, at Amesbury, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at from $80,000 to $90,000. It was partially insured. The factory was owned by the Merrimac Hat Company, which has a large surplus fund. The coal sheds and stable were also burned. The fire was discovered in the boiler-room. Eighty workmen are temporarily thrown out of employment.

At Peabody, Mass., last night, the shoe manufactory of Cyrus S. Nutter was partly burned, the estimated loss being $3,000; covered by insurance. Loss on the building being $2,000, which belonged to Mr. Elijah Upton; covered by insurance.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Aug. 16.—A fire at Council Bluffs, Iowa, this morning, destroyed the furniture-store of Bryant & Eno, and several adjoining buildings. Loss about $20,000; insurance not stated.

The Murder at Milltown, N. J.—The Coroner's Jury Find a Verdict Against Mathias Wurtghe.

The inquest in the case of Lewis G. Clark, who was found dying in the street in Milltown, Middlesex County, was continued yesterday. Casper Rapp testified that he called on Clark about two hours before he died, and that deceased said that he had been beaten in a saloon Monday night; that there were five persons in the saloon, and no one had hit him but Matty Wurtghe.

Maximilian Graf testified that he saw the deceased on Wednesday at 11½ o'clock, and was told that Wurtghe was the man that injured him.

Rev. Geo. Reed, pastor of the Methodist Church, testified as follows: I saw Clark on Tuesday evening and shook hands with him; I asked him if he knew me; he replied, "Oh yes, yes, yes, Milltown dominie;" he said the butcher had hurt him, and that he was in great pain; when I inquired if he was positive that Wurtghe was the man, he said he thought so; he also said he did not see his assailant; I asked how he was hurt, and he answered in a disjointed manner, saying, "knocked down," and "jumped on;" he appeared to be perfectly rational.

Mathias Deiner testified that he remained with deceased on Monday night, and inquired ten times who had hurt him; once the deceased said that Wurtghe did it; after that he said he did not know.

Several other witnesses were examined, but the testimony elicited was unimportant. The jury retired, and, after two hours deliberation, they returned the following verdict:

"That Lewis G. Clark came to his death by injuries received on the night of the 12th of August, and that Mathias Wurtghe was accessory to his death."

Constable Applegate took charge of the prisoner during the night, and yesterday morning the Sheriff conveyed him to New-Brunswick.

Another Chance for an Explanation—How Mr. Greeley Encouraged Working Men to Engage in a Colony Scheme, and the Result.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, Aug. 13.

A very intelligent and honest German, Mr. Phillip May, came into the *Chronicle* office yesterday morning, and in earnest tones related the following story:

"In the Spring of 1871 I came to this country with some friends, bound for the Rocky Mountains, to see if we could find a home in that region. We went to the depot in New-York to buy our tickets, but finding the price higher than we expected, we agreed to wait a day and inquire about it. Soon after, we learned that Horace Greeley was to lecture that night at No. 240 Bowery, on the subject of a colony in North Carolina. I had read a great deal in Europe, during and after the war, about Mr. Greeley, and was always taught to look upon him as an honest man. We went to hear him that night. There were several speakers present. The hall was full of intelligent working men. The speakers told us about the great value of the Warm Springs property. The plan was for the colonists to buy the whole property for $70,000 on a co-operative plan. Then each man was to buy shares of the stock and get a lot for a home and so much stock for what he paid in. The men were to be paid $20 per month and board for putting up shops, fixing the hotel, making furniture, &c., until the factories were built. Then each machinist was to work in the shop upon the co-operative plan, each one to have a share of the profits. The speakers who told us this on the night referred to were oll New-York men, personal friends of Mr. Greeley. The President of the colony was to be Mr. Lyman, the agricultural editor of the *Tribune*. After all these men told us what they knew, Greeley indorsed the colony project in a speech of some length. Everybody present knew Horace Greeley and had confidence in him. I listened to every word he said. I remember as well as though I heard it yesterday, what he said: 'I don't know of a better investment for a working man than to invest in this colony.' When he said that it was enough for me. I would have invested $10,000 if I had had it. On the strength of this indorsement I changed my plans, and instead of going West went to Warm Springs. The property was bought for $70,000. We paid down $22,000. We had regular officers and a business organization. Most of the mechanics went to Warm Springs in the Spring of 1871. When we got there we found things quite different from what it was represented, but we still thought the property was good and that we could succeed. We picked out our lots and commenced building houses. I bought lumber and had my house partly built when the colony was turned out of possession. We all worked hard, but the business affairs were not well managed. Our officers were dishonest or incompetent, Mr. Greeley told us he would come to see us. We all supposed from what he said that he had stock in the colony and was personally interested in its supervision.

The working men did their part faithfully. We worked hard and trusted the officers. But soon the property was advertised for sale for failure to make the second payment. Then we working men got alarmed. We wrote to New-York to Mr. Lyman and the officers, but they paid no attention to us. We wrote to Mr. Greeley himself, told him that we had invested in the colony on his recommendation, and now we wanted him to see us out. He never answered our letters. Mr. Henry Wilhelm, who was in Knoxville a while at the Lamar House, wrote to Mr. Greeley several times. He wrote and others wrote urging him to look into the case, as we were about to lose all we had, but that if he would interest himself in the matter all could be saved. The *Tribune* had published long articles about the colony, the valuable property, &c., and on the faith of Mr. Greeley's word we left our homes with our families to go to a strange State. But to all our letters he never paid any attention. When he was making his trip South we thought he would come to see us as he promised, but, although he was once near us, he didn't come."

The Warm Springs property has been sold and bought back for $15,000. It was valued at $70,000, and Mr. May says the officers claimed to have paid $22,000 on it. All this has been lost, besides all the improvement made upon their lots by the honest, hard-working men. Mr. May and his colonists would like to have "Honest Horace" explain to the satisfaction of the poor colonists, now scattered over the South, begging for work, his connection with the great swindle.

President White's Reply to Senator Sumner.

Hon. Andrew D. White has addressed the following note to Senator Sumner:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 13, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 10. I cannot but regret that your remarks are all based upon the necessarily imperfect summary of my letter to Bishop Rogers, as given in the telegraphic Press dispatch. If you have looked over the printed original you have now seen that the statement which you declare a mistake and which you controvert at length, is not contained in my letter; in short, that you have answered something I never said.

I did not say that Mr. Douglass had left Washington. It was immaterial as regards the matter in hand whether he had or not. Even if I were mistaken in that, it would not have effected the real question. The point on which I did insist was that Mr. Douglass and Gen. Sigel had separated themselves from the Commission on its arrival at Washington, were not with the Commissioners when the latter called upon the President, and, therefore, that the non-invitation of Mr. Douglass and Gen. Sigel was perfectly natural, and was no evidence of an intent to insult them.

As to your disclaiming any intentions to impute wrong conduct in the matter to the Commissioners themselves, the simple fact that a colored man of more than average intelligence, and holding an influential position among men of color, asked me if it was true that the Commissioners turned Mr. Douglass out from their table, showed me that the passage in your first letter was susceptible of that interpretation. As to the feelings of Mr. Douglass, I may be excused from referring to that part of your letter, since he has answered it. The matter seems now to stand thus: You have disproved what I did not say, and Mr. Douglass has proved what I did say. A glance at the original letter will also show you that a certain disrespectful phrase in the summary to which you refer—and justly—with surprise, was never used by me in writing to Charles Sumner or about him. I could not have used it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully and truly yours,
ANDREW D. WHITE.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received the August number of the English magazines. In addition to others previously mentioned, he is now supplied with *The Cornhill, Tinsley's Magazine, London Society, Belgravia, Temple Bar, Macmillan's, Good Words, The Fortnightly Review, Sunday Magazine, Beeton's Boys' Own, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and *The Milliner and Dressmaker*. At Brentano's may also be found all the leading American magazines, and the latest publications of the best home and foreign authors.

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The Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, during the past nine years, have (with the same two operators) drawn teeth with the gas for 59,000 patients without an accident. Every patient has written his or her name on our scroll, and each name is numbered. The following are specimens of the sentences which patients have written opposite their names:

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"Came 200 miles—am satisfied."
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Then and Now.

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Ex-Gov. Bramlette, agent for the above, writes to Major Thos. H. Hays, Manager, Branch Office, No. 609 Broadway, New-York, that the demand for tickets at the Home Office and throughout the entire country is increasing daily, and that the entire number will be sold by the 10th of September. New-York office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Buy your tickets while you have choice of numbers. Send to Major Hays for circulars.—*Advertisement.*

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The DAILY TIMES for to-morrow, Aug. 11, will be found peculiarly interesting, as it will present the following attractions:

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Besides these the SUNDAY EDITION will contain several interesting FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS from our own correspondents.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

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When the Cholera Raged so Fearfully around us last year we had but a small quantity of Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM on hand; enough, however, to prove its efficiency in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort made by the native doctors to break up the disease proved unavailing, the woman evidently being near her end. At last an opportunity occurred to administer Dr. Jayne's Carminative, and it acted so beneficially that in a short time the woman was cured. In other cases it acted equally well, and when given at the first appearance of the disease, it never failed to break it up promptly.—*Rev. J. H. Chandler, writing from Siam.*

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MARRIED.

EVANS—VAN WART.—On the 31st ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, England, by Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, assisted by Rev. Henry Howarth, Rector, B. D., FRANK H. EVANS, son of William Evans, Esq., of No. 22 Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, London, to MARIE DE GRASSE VAN WART, second daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Stevens, of Albany, United States of America.

MEEKER—AVARD.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Pennington, N. J., by Rev. M. Relyea, CORNELIUS MEEKER, of Jersey City, N. J., to ANNIE M., daughter of Wm. J. Avard. No cards.

SYLE—FLANNERY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, HENRY WINTER SYLE, of New-York, to MARGARET, daughter of Stephen Flannery, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BAUSHER.—Aug. 15, ASA BEAKLEY, son of J. D. Baunsher, of San Francisco, Cal., from congestion of the lungs, aged 9 months and 3 days.

Funeral Saturday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., at residence of his uncle, Dr. E. Nott, No. 22 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn. Friends invited.

BEERS.—At Brussels, Belgium, on the 25th of July, JULIA, daughter of the late Cyrenius Beers, of this City.

CLIFTON.—On Friday, Aug. 16, 1872, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Clifton, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 345 5th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DOWNER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday, Aug. 14, ABNER J. DOWNER, for many years a resident of that city, but formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DENYSE.—Suddenly, Aug. 16, 1872, GEORGE H. DENYSE.

Notice of funeral in Sunday *Times*.

FOSTER.—Aug. 14, MARTIE MANWARING, wife of Augustus C. Foster, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

HAMILTON.—At Bedford, Ohio, Aug. 15, at the residence of his brother, Rev. Wm. Hamilton, JOHN HAMILTON, of Brooklyn, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral, Sunday, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. D. Well's, Brooklyn, E. D.

LEGGETT.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Frederick W. and Mary E. Leggett, aged 21 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, Dr. W. Freeman, No. 39 West 36th-st., New-York, Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Aug. 15, at his late residence, HARRY B. MARTIN, son of the late Horace N. and Emma Martin, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, are invited to attend his funeral from No. 194 South 8th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SARLES.—On the 16th inst., CLORINDA SARLES, aged 59 years.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her nephews, W. J. and C. C. Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1½ P. M., from No. 554 Broome-st.

SMITH.—At Great Barrington, Mass., Aug. 16, Mrs. ALLITTA P. SMITH, widow of the late Chas. Smith, in the 68th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TYLER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 15, MASON W. TYLER, Jr., infant son of Mason W. and Eliza M. Tyler.

Funeral services will be held Saturday, 17th inst., at 4½ o'clock, at the house of the parents, in Plainfield.

VERPLANCK.—At Hawkwood, New-Windsor, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 7 o'clock P. M., PHILIP VERPLANCK, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from St. George's Church, Newburg.

WICKHAM.—At Manchester, Vt., at the residence of her brother, Rev. Joseph D. Wickham, D. D., on Friday, Aug. 16, Miss ABBIE WICKHAM, in the 63d year of her age—sister of Daniel H. Wickham, of this City.

Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WETMORE.—At New-Hamburg, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 15, MARGARET MURRAY, infant daughter of Theodore R. and Ellen L. Wetmore.

WINTERTON.—At Green's Farms, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, MARY, wife of Wm. Winterton, formerly of New-York City, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 17, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., and on Saturday, at 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

A SPLENDID HALL TO LET—FOR first-class balls, parties, weddings, dancing academies, private theatricals, &c.; fitted up in magnificent style; never before offered to let; situated on Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,468 Broadway, near 42d-st.

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POLITICAL.

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ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, and sending delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held at Utica on the 20th inst., will be held at Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock, SATURDAY EVENING, 17th inst.

Every soldier and sailor in the district who desires to see their old comrade-in-arms again placed at the head of the Government that he has so wisely and safely administered during the past four years, is urgently requested to attend this meeting, and enroll his name as a member of the Club.

ADFRED F. PUFFER, JAMES HURSON,
JAMES CORRIGAN, JOHN E. ROGERS,
JOHN HURSON, KNOX MCAFEE.
JAMES A. CHRISTIE,

AT A PRIMARY ELECTION OF THE First Assembly District Regular Republican Association, held at head-quarters, No. 131 Franklin-st., the following-named ticket was elected as delegates and alternates, to attend the State Convention to be held at Utica, Aug. 21:

Delegates—Chas. N. Lewis, E. Delafield Smith. Alternates—M. W. Burns, Jeremiah Conley.

Inspectors of Election—John Flynn, Thos. F. McCabe, Geo. B. Purvis.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS,

Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

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GRANT CLUBS, ATTENTION!—JUST received a large lot of imported silk badges, the best in the market. Campaign badges in great variety, by A. DEMAREST, manufacturer, No. 182 Broadway.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for Real Estate is still characterized by the inactivity that usually prevails during the Midsummer season. The number of persons present at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 16, was few, and the following constitutes all the business that was transacted there: James M. Miller sold by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., referee, the three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, 19.2 by 102.2, situate on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Eightieth-street, to Erastus Brainerd, plaintiff, for the sum of $17,000. E. P. Fairchild adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises known as No. 58 Gouverneur-street to Friday, Aug. 23, by order of John C. Bushnell, Esq., referee. The referee's sale by S. Diugee of the premises situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and the south side of One hundred and Twenty-second-street, 225 feet west of Avenue A, comprising ten brown-stone houses and lots, did not take place, no persons interested in the case being present at the Exchange at the hour appointed for the sale.

On Thursday last, (Aug. 15,) A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold on the premises at Rockaway, Long Island, nineteen villa plots of ground, for an aggregate sum of $7,685, every lot being sold to *bona fide* purchasers, all of whom paid their ten per cent. and auction fees immediately after the termination of the sale. The land is well located on an even grade, and contains in the whole about four acres. It is near the village, and within five minutes' walk of the beach; adjoins the depot of the South-side Railroad, and is close by the depot of the Long Island Railroad. Full particulars in detail will be found below.

The following real estate is advertised to be sold at public auction. today, Saturday, Aug. 17: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under the direction of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the two four-story brick stores and lots, situate on the east side of Third-avenue, 88.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth-street, 17.8 by 50 by 100 each. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the same referee, the four five-story brick double tenement-houses and lots, situate on the south side of Sixteenth-street, 238 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 50 by 103.3. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the same referee, the premises known as Nos. 172, 174 and 176 Mercer street.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Aug. 16, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 h. and l., 19.2x102.2, s. w. corner Lexington-av. and 80th-st.	$17,000

Suburban Sales.

ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 plot, 89.5x75x85x75.8, n. e. corner James-st. and Cornaga-av.; Hugh Blesson	$550
1 plot, 50x153.4x52x167.7, adjoining; to same	305
1 plot, 50x167.7x52x182, adjoining; to same	305
1 plot, 50x182x52x196.1, adjoining; to same	300
1 plot, 50x141.4x52.3x156.8, adjoining; Jas. Cagney	245
1 plot, 50x104x52.3x119.9, adjoining; to same	220
1 plot, 82.1x119.9x43x13.8, adjoining, on s. e. corner James-st. and Mott-av; to same	555
1 plot, 50x95.3x52.3x79.9, Mott-av., adjoining; to same	250
1 plot, 50x116.2x54.9x132.2, adjoining; to same	250
1 plot, 59.4x72.1x78.4x85, Cornaga-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of James-st.; Hugh Blesson	435
1 plot, 97.1x77.3x100x75, n. w. corner James-st. and Cornaga-av.; to same	615
1 plot, 50x150, s. s. James-st., adjoining; R. Griffin	390
1 plot, 50x150, adjoining; Bernard Smith	330
1 plot, 50x150, adjoining; to same	330
1 plot 50x150, adjoining; Jas. Cagney	315
1 plot, 50x150, adjoining; to same	315
1 plot, 100x75x130.3x81.1, s. w. corner James-st. and Mott-av.; James Shaw	580
Mott-av., 81.1x161.8x75x130.9; Frank Beseen	515
1 plot, 78.2x136.5x75x100, n. s. Cornaga-av., and 7.3 ft. w. of Ames-st.; Hugh Blesson	570

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 16.

Boulevard, e. s., 174.11 ft. s. of 138th-st., 24-11x103.11, to old Bloomingdale road, x26.2x96	$6,000
6th-av., n. w. corner 55th-st., 100.5x100	100,000
Cedar-st., s. s., No. 76, 21.9x82.7	84,000
Forsyth-st. e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x100, h. and l.	24,000
Hester-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Norfolk-st., 25x75, h. and l.	26,000
Rivington-st., s. s., lot No. 116, J. Classon, proprietor, 25x100	13,150
11th-st., s. s., 168 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.6x¾ block	3,500
22d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 37.6x98.9, h. and l.; 22d-st., n. s., 156.3 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9, h. and l.	56,250
26th-st., n. s., 214 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.10x98.9, h. and l.	21,300
39th st., s. s., 202.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 82x98.9, 4 hs. and ls.	50,000
36th-st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9	9,000
48th-st., n. s., 372.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.8x100.5, h. and s.	nom.
49th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 21.4x98.9, h. and l.	22,000
55th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	3,450
48th-st., n. s., 436 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.4	5,500
1st-av., e. s., (No. 426,) 20.3 ft. s. of 25th-st., 17.9x61.4, irregular	10,500
8th-av., s. w. corner of 56th-st., 25.5x100, h. and l.	57,000
10th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 39th-st., 74x100	28,000
117th-st., s. s., 588.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.2x100.11, foreclosure, mortgages $4,000	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY. FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 22d-st., 26 feet 8 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON. No. 228 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x90, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,

No. 20 State-st.,

or at the principal office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,

No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

M. RAMOS, President.

ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses: situation the prettiest on South-side Railroad: high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,

Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained, and healthy; moderate price; easy terms; a bargain.

ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SAW-mill, forty-five acres land attached, in State of Connecticut, within one mile of a large village; building new last year; new Turbine water-wheel, fifty-four inch circular saw and machinery, all in complete order, capable of cutting 10,000 feet per day; price $4,000; terms easy, or will be exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Inquire of J. C. JONES, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK. (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—Beautiful shore-front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern improvements; near depot; immediate possession. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., (opposite Treasury Building,) make the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT AMITYVILLE, LONG Island, four acres of land near the station; $500. Inquire of A. DUIRS, as above.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT MONT-CLAIR, N. J.—The pleasant house of Samuel Boyd, five minutes' walk from depot, containing ten rooms and bath-room; possession given Sept. 1, if desired. Apply at the house on Fullerton-av., or to WM. H. HARRIS & CO., near depot, or S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 5TH-av., near 34th-st.; possession at any time; rent moderate. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED.

COUNTRY.

To let, very low, a nice cottage, near Summit, twenty miles from City, containing nine rooms, cellar, barn, and twenty-seven acres of land. Part of furniture, horse, rockaway, &c., will be sold cheap if wanted. GEORGE W. LOSS, No. 70 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—A FINE LARGE STUDIO, very desirably situated. Address C. C., Post-office Box No. 2,460.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a cash dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d of September next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and will be reopened for transfers on the 3d of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECOND DIVIDEND.

The undersigned, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Company that he will pay a second dividend of twenty (20) per cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of August 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES YEREANCE, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1872.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 23, 1872.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	215,000

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.

(Signed,) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of September next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Aug. 19, to the morning of Sept. 3.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1872.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED quarterly dividend of this Company, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after Sept. 1, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 3.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., Payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 6th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—GEORGE W. MOTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURARNCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court, that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Games, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.

je8-law6mS JOHN H. PLATT Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of trial—the County of Sullivan.—SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against SARAH J. GILMOUR, (widow of James Gilmour) John Alexander Gilmour, (son of the late James Gilmour,) William Dougal Gilmour, Robert Warrell Gilmour, Sarah Dougal Gilmour, Charles Edward Gilmour, Margaret Gilmour, (widow of John A. Gilmour,) John Alexander Gilmour, (son of the late John A. Gilmour,) Leonard Pierce, Jr., and Margaret Ann Pierce, his wife, Albert V. Demarest, and Rachel Demarest, his wife, John I. Smith, and John Dodds, and Edward C. Donnelly, as surviving partner of the firm of Donnelly, Durning & Co., defendants.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Sullivan, in the Town of Monticello, in said County of Sullivan, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City and County of New-York, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 14, 1872.

GERARDUS C. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the said office of the said Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at Monticello, in said County, on the 30th day of May, 1872.

GERARDUS C. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

au3-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER P. IRVIN and CHARLES A. SHERMAN, surviving assignees of Robert L. Taylor, and the said Robert L. Taylor, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL, survivor of Thomas Fielden and John R. Gardner, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 68 and 70 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1872.

GEORGE DE FOREST LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated July 5, 1872.

au10-law4wSa* GEORGE DE FOREST LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomez vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.

A thorough business man—one commanding considerable means—can associate himself with a large manufacturing concern, already established, and of extraordinary growing prospects. Integrity and capability must be assured. A party to take the general business management of the concern is what is wanted. Any communication in relation to the matter may be addressed to BUSINESS, care Hon. D. P. Nichols, State Treasurer, Danbury, Conn.

$15,000 TO $25,000—WANTED, A partner, special or general, with the above capital, to increase a wholesale and retail trade; business established and well known. For particulars apply to D. J. SPRAGUE, Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES.—FOR SALE—ONE 15 horse power, double engine, with heater, pumps and pipes; also one 5-horse power Rotary engine. Can be seen in running order by applying to Nos. 279 and 281 Front-st. BEARDS & CUMMINGS.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent spring-back account-books, manifold letter-writers, &c.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—A SWEET LITTLE orphan girl three months old. Apply per letter, Dr. W. H. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermilion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglass County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,300,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE **W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, VISSARD, FOOTE & CO.,** AND **PAUL S. FORBES,** OF NEW-YORK; **BENJ. E. BATES,** OF BOSTON; **HENRY LEWIS,** OF PHILADELPHIA, AND **G. M. PULLMAN,** OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 32,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED.

AT 70 CENTS AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-St., NEW-YORK

A Strong Security YIELDING 9 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.

We offer for sale at 85 and accrued interest in currency the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway Company. After thorough investigation, we recommend them as an unquestionably safe investment. The trustees are the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the interest is payable, free from Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile on completed road, fully equipped, paid for, and in successful operation.

It traverses a great lumber-producing and rich agricultural and mineral district of Illinois, thickly settled, and forms a part of a great through route to the sea-board. It intersects and is fed at numerous important points by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, the Terre Haute Railroad, the Vandalia and St. L. Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, and connects at Mount Vernon and Evansville with the important roads now centering there. In view of the above facts, this road must immediately secure a large and remunerative traffic, and ultimately become one of the greatest State lines in the country.

Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application, will give further and interesting information.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their full market price.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 34 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000. Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 37 New-st.

LOUISVILLE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.

Also,

OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD 7.30 GOLD BONDS.

For sale by KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

SPRUCE HILL COAL COMPANY.—The stockholders of this Company are requested to communicate with W. L. PATTON, Secretary, No. 6 Wall-st., upon business of importance to the stockholders.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC, CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MISSOURI PACIFIC, ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000 an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York. Sole Financial Agents in the East.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 52 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Ruperti, No. 68 Broad-st.
FRED'K KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 51 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplank, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 424 East 23d-st.
THOMAS VARKER, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 634 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, No. 163 Broadway.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 3 West 21st-st.
C. H. MEDAY, No. 542 Washington-st.
ADAM S. CAMERON, foot of East 23d-st.
JULIEN L. MYERS, of Laurence, Myers & Co., No. 35 South William-st.
S. MORRIS LOCKE, of Locke & Montague, No. 44 Cliff st.
JAMES C. COURTER, Mayor of the City of Yonkers.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, No. 260 West 52d-st.
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of Silliman & Co., No. 17 Coenties-slip.
OSCAR SMEDBERG, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN W. DIX, Vice-President.
SAMUEL L. PARSONS, Secretary.
Temporary office, No. 163 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the "Fire Reinsurance Company," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM MILES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHINSON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1889. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The Road runs from Leavenworth to Atchinson, Kansas, 21 151-1000 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchinson and North-western Railroad receives 45 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1866, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co., BANKERS,

No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE

And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.

Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.

Issue Certificates of Deposit,

Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house.

HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO., BERLIN, GERMANY.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92½, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

ELIZABETH CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR.

Also, Nebraska School bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 96 Reade-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing compound interest certificates payable ON DEMAND.

Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEN. B. W. BRICE......Late Chief-Paymaster U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH..........Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury
MOSES KELLY...Cashier National Metropolitan Bank
WM. RICHARDSON......Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury
L. R. TUTTLE.........Ass't Treas. of the United States

NEW-YORK CITY.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT..................The *Evening Post*
R. R. GRAVES....................R. R. Graves & Co
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D. Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church
WALTER T. HATCH.................W. T. Hatch & Son
SAMUEL HOLMES.....Scovill Manufacturing Company
SETH B. HUNT.......................Seth B. Hunt & Co
EDGAR KETCHUM..........................Counselor at Law
E. A. LAMBERT..Prest. Craftsmens' Life Assurance Co.
E. P. SMITH..................................No. 59 Reade-st
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE..........Sec. Am. Miss. Association

BOSTON.

HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN.....Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

J. W. ALVORD, Prest. SAM'L HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO., METALS,

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION. BANKRUPT SALE OF THE VALUABLE STEAM-BOAT CONNECTICUT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 6th day of August, A. D., 1872, I will sell at public auction, by John H. Draper & Co., on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day at the auctioneers' sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.:

The steam-boat Connecticut, her furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, about 306 feet long, 37½ feet breadth of beam and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water and has one low pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and two boilers on the guards, put in within three years, and now in good condition; 66 state-rooms and 150 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It is in complete condition, furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect, and with all things as the law directs.

She has been running until within a few days, in the line between New-York and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boat may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid, and the auctioneers' fee to be paid the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York. No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Aweres and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K. United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,646	Uniform Coats.
4,767	Trowsers, foot.
1,505	Trousers, mounted.
2,724	Shirts, flannel.
3,032	Great Coats, mounted.
12,791	Great Coats, foot.
15,255	Jackets, cavalry.
7,589	Jackets, artillery.
39,755	Sack Coats, lined.
31,619	Sack Coats, unlined.
49,684	pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,003	Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

THE TISDALE NAIL-WORKS, FOUNDRY and Rolling Mills, at East Wareham, Mass., will be sold by auction by order of the executrix of the estate, (K. Cornwallis, Esq., attorney, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York,) on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, at 1 P. M. Capacity of works, 75,000 kegs a year; water-power, never failing, and the best in New-England; both railway and tide-water communication from the works. Everything complete and in good working order. For printed description address the auctioneers, N. A. THOMPSON & CO., Boston.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, Saturday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Menton and Malaga Lemons, ex steamers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1872.

JOHN A. DAVIS, F. A. MACY, T. E. MACY, Executors.

ap26-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.

je15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH RIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1872.

JULES RIFFLARD and ANDRE CHARVET, ap6-law6mSa* Administrators, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of the City of New-York, late of Little Longstone, in the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of March, 1872. FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.

ma16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 547 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of February, 1872. WILLIAM A. POND,

f24-law6mSa* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC D. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 214 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1872.

JANE C. RUSSELL, Administratrix.

mh9-law6mS*

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONsumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in bottles by SAVORY & MOORE, (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khédive of Egypt, &c.,) No. 143 New-Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists and store-keepers throughout the States.

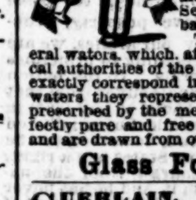
NOTE.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. C. P. COWPER (the young preacher) will preach 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—Prof. R. H. HIEME will lecture at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock Mr. ANTHONY HIGGINS will lecture. Both lectures are on *Spiritualism*.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, corner Henry and Sherman sts.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 36th-st., near Broadway.—Service at 10½ o'clock each SABBATH MORNING during this month; preaching by Rev. HOWARD KINGSBURY. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services SUNDAY MORNING only at 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th st., Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, Pastor.—Service in this Church SABBATH, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. Mr. STEARNS.

ELDER MARVIN LUTZ, BEFORE CONversion, called the "Wickedest man in Philadelphia," will preach in Temperance Hall, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; seats free. Also at No. 138 West 24th-st., at 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. D. STANTON will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Green-st., between Broome and Spring sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH PATTERSON. Sunday, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., preaching by Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D. Preaching services every Sabbath this month.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M.; EVENING at 7½, subject—*Peter's Vision*. Seats free; all cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. J. A. PARK, will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free; strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. OSCAR HUGO WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, in the West Twenty-fifth-street U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Subject: *Protestant Rights of Conscience, and Bible Land*. Also, preaching in the AFTERNOON, by Rev. ANDREW HEURY. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are invited.

REV. ABEL C. THOMAS WILL preach, Aug. 18, 11 A. M., to the Fifth Universalist Society, Plimpton Building, Stuyvesant, corner of 9th-st. Seats all free. Public cordially invited.

REV. DR. S. JULTEN, OF WASHINGton, D. C., will preach for the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, 39TH-st., corner 7th-av.—Services SUNDAY, Aug. 18; First Celebration, 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer, 9 A. M.; Litany, sermon and second Celebration, 10½ A. M. At the NIGHT service, 8 o'clock, the offertory will be in aid of mission work in Highland, Ulster County. The sermon will be preached by Rev. JAMES W. SPARKS.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Near Coming of Christ* and *The Resurrection of the Righteous Dead*. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf mutes at 3 P. M. Evening Prayer at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. No EVENING service.

UNION HOME CAMP-MEETING.—This meeting will open at Sea Cliff Grove (28 miles from New-York, fare only 40 cents,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, to continue ten days. Distinguished ministers of various denominations will occupy the pulpit of the great tabernacle. Three pulpit services daily. A hearty invitation to be present is extended to all Christian workers without regard to denomination. Daily steamers from Peck-slip at 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and from East 33d-st. fifteen minutes later. Abundant provision for tents, boarding, lodging, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 5th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOKS, &c.—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls wish to get situations together, in City or country; one as cook, the other as upstairs girl; is a good seamstress and nurse; have reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent and has good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call at No. 159 West 51st-st., for two days.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation in a private family to do light housework; good references. Call at No. 1,270 3d-av., between 80th and 81st sts., for two days.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR nurse and seamstress, by a very respectable young girl, very well recommended from her last employer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

MALES.

GARDENER, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN and wife lately landed, wish a situation as gardener or coachman; wife as chamber-maid, or to take charge of children; is a good sewer, and can operate on a machine. Address W. S. R., Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS single man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands farm-work and the care of horses; is a good driver, and can milk. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, American, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener and hostler; can milk, and is not afraid of work; good reference. Address JOHN MILEY, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swede, aged twenty-seven; can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, and do general farm-work. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young Frenchman who speaks English and German; understands restaurant and hotel service, or would take care of horses; is also a good gardener; willing to work on a farm. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER, SALESMAN AND COLlector, of good address, write a good hand and quick at figures, reference and security required, can find employment by addressing in own handwriting, for two days, G. B. SANFORD, No. 233 West 17th-st.

FARMER WANTED—MARRIED; THE wife to do general house-work; must be Protestants. Apply at No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

RIBBON AND MILLINERY GOODS' BUYER WANTED.—R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th-av., want a buyer for the above stocks; must understand the business thoroughly, and be well posted in the New-York market. Apply by letter only, giving New-York City references, and salary expected.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT man and wife to take charge of a gentleman's place in New-Jersey during the absence of himself and family for several months; a permanent situation to good parties. Address, with references, stating where interview can be had and what wages will be required, M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, A young man from sixteen to eighteen years of age who resides with his parents; must write a good hand and be correct at figures. Apply by letter to ANGELL & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAIL WRAPpers on the Weekly *Times*. Apply at *Times* Counting Room after 3 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. SMITH, bankrupt.—No. 3,493.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of August 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William F. Smith, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1872, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOSIAH FLETCHER, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
BALTIC.....ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
4,000 tons burden—2,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

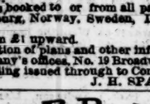
Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba....Wednesday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Saturday, Aug. 17
Scotia....Wednesday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Saturday, Aug. 24
Java....Wednesday, Aug. 28	Perthia....Saturday, Aug. 31
China....Wednesday, Sept. 4	Calabria....Saturday, Sept. 7
Russia....Wednesday, Sept. 11	Abyssinia....Saturday, Sept. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th August. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A.M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....30
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
California.....Aug. 17	Iowa.....Aug. 28
Australia.....Aug. 24	Britannia.....Sept. 4
Columbia.....Aug. 31	Assyria.....Sept. 11
Europa.....Sept. 7	Caledonia.....Sept. 18
Anglia.....Sept. 14	Olympia.....Sept. 25
India.....Sept. 21	Victoria.....Oct. 2

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. LEYLAND.....Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 41 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ...Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GHOGAN.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS...Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE.....DANRE.....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.....LEBRUN....Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAIN....Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau.) Aug. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 29.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 5.

For freight or passage apply to
I. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, (Havana only).....Wednesday, Sept. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 78 Exchange-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

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Steamers leave 16th, 24th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 24.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. .....

Steamer J. PAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

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THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 6 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, THURSDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

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Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

OSSINING INSTITUTE.
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Sing Sing, N. Y.
Will reopen SEPT. 17.

For particulars or prospectus address the Principal,
Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 17.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MISS MACGREGOR'S
Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—A mixed seminary for ladies and gentlemen, with equal privileges. A business department and musical institute with superior facilities. Special attention given to preparation for College. Fall Term 1872 commences Aug. 21. Circulars sent on application to E. COOKE, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, C. S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good care; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paultz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school, location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1866. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department, by her niece, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist, from London.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. opens Sept. 2. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thoroughness in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 16. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and successful institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 275 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its nineteenth annual term, Sept. 16; no public exhibitions or entertainments.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. C. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 25. Circulars sent on application.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. C. W. BOCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. H. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. BIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR Young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. O. WYCKOFF, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,

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NEAR MADISON PARK.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 1.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Fall term of Mrs. Bryan's school opens

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1872.

BATAVIA, July 20, 1872.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S,
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.

Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 575 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.

Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 88 MADISON-AV., between 29th and 30th sts.

will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler, D. D.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 29 West 30th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world: $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. A separate academic department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MISS EINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at No. 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements and additions. Rooms and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen. No. 37 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business, or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be taken. Tuition for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks, beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

MISS JAUDIN'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 32 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnasic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, moral and mental culture of children; plan to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDers pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York.
Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—Miss S. MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Pleasant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays, from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dr. COE, Colonel and late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington, N. J.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 2.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 13 East 31st-st.

FOR COLLEGE OR BUSINESS—A thorough preparation. Address
REV. E. B. EMERSON, Stratford, Conn.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORAL ly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

MORGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSkill, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—A full course of seminary instruction; terms begins Sept. 16. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M.

MISS E. A. HAMERSLEY'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
AT
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session begins Sept. 11. A first-class educational advantage for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.

Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.

Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.

Circulars at Thomas Kirkpatrick's, No. 889 Broadway, or on application to

A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., D. A. BOWE, A. B., } Principals

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEL CHARLIER, Principals.

H. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 575 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir Park, New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 24. Boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to eighteen. Single rooms if desired. Information through circulars and personally may be obtained at any time at the above address.

Miss Comstock will be home from Sept. 1.

LESPINASSE,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at
SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 23 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 113 Broadway, New-York.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1861.

Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal; Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MRS. HARWOOD'S
SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 16th-st., or address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

WOODBURN,
A family school for twenty young boys; environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

GIBARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MISS EINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at No. 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, B. S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, is prepared to make engagements in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year, and address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in New-York in 1814, for young ladies and misses, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the house.
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLIN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—Next term begins Sept. 18. For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her town residence, No. 2 East No. 29 West 49th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application

JUDGE BARNARD.

The Hearing in the Impeachment Trial Closed.

An Affecting Speech by Judge Van Cott—Barnard's Character Dissected—A Scathing Review of the Judge's Career.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The trial of Judge Barnard was finally closed at 2 P. M. to-day, at which hour Mr. Van Cott finished one of the most elaborate, searching and eloquent arguments ever addressed to a Court of justice. If it be true that the orator is he who condemns Cæsar and not he who simply pleases his audience, Mr. Van Cott might justly claim, as a tribute to his power, whatever condemnation shall fall upon the respondent—but Mr. Van Cott did both. The hearty applause which followed swiftly on the conclusion of his remarks, and which the President's gavel could scarcely subdue, evinced the sympathetic feeling evoked by the earnest and truthful sentiments of which his words were but the eloquent expression. Having taken up each article and carefully examined and explained the evidence in relation thereto, he concluded by asserting that the respondent's guilt was clearly proven, and claimed that if the Court convict at all the sentence ought to include disqualification from holding office hereafter. When he had concluded the Court went into executive session until the hour of adjournment arrived, when they dispersed to reassemble at 5 o'clock.

The following is a synopsis of the closing arguments:

Judge Van Cott, of the counsel for the prosecution, resumed his argument at the point where he left off yesterday, criticising the orders issued in the Nyce case, restraining the Erie Railroad Company from transferring the stock belonging to the English stockholders.

The counsel then took up the orders issued on the succeeding day, appointing a receiver of that stock. Respondent's counsel said that Judge Barnard, discovering an error on his part, made in the order of the 22d of June, restraining the transfer, revoked that order on the 23d, and issued another. How was it if he discovered an error on his part, that he repeated the order, and increased its enormity by adding to it the appointment of a receiver?

Mr. Beach replied that the second order was issued upon new facts presented.

Mr. Van Cott said that the counsel was continually falling into error concerning these facts. Judge Barnard, he claimed, did not revoke his order of injunction. He then proceeded to state that the first order was issued in March, and following that, there were two or three other orders. On the 22d of June there was a stipulation that there was a mistake as to violating the injunction, and proceedings were stopped as to contempt. There was no revocation of the order as alleged, on Judge Barnard finding that he had made an error. The counsel then referred incidentally to the case in which Judge Barnard issued an order to show cause in the Union Pacific Railroad, returnable at a certain future day, and said that before the arrival of that day he issued another order, *ex parte*, appointing a receiver, thus seriously interfering with the construction of a great trans-continental railroad. Returning to the case in which the order was issued, putting the stock of the Erie stockholders in the hands of a receiver, the counsel referred to the verification of the complaint made by James Fisk Jr., and complained that it was entirely insufficient. He asked if it was legal and proper to dispossess a man of his property on simply the knowledge and belief of another man? The counsel then referred to the effort made to have $6,000,000 of stock registered, so that it would become marketable after it was released from the injunction, and asked why Fisk and White secured the order restraining the registration. Some one had a motive for this act, and who was it? We find Judge Barnard making this unlawful order to prevent the registration, and in all these orders there was no cause; but, nevertheless, they were issued, and by a manipulation on the part of Jay Gould $3,000,000 of this stock was actually stolen; so the evidence shows; and we find that 60,000 shares are locked up; are put in the hands of James H. Coleman, and for what purpose? Why, that they should not be voted upon. And what is the result? Are they not voted upon? When the election time arrives this James H. Coleman goes to the office and votes on these shares for the Erie party. Was this not a part of the little scheme entered on? Then, by order of Judge Ingraham, this case is carried, to the disgrace of the State, into the United States Court. Judge Blatchford then made an order taking this stock out of the hands of Coleman and handing it over to its owners. But what was then done? Why, the counsel for Fisk appears in the Court with a notice discontinuing the suits which had originated this litigation. Why discontinue these suits if they meant anything besides simply seizing on the books and stock for a certain purpose? Could the parties to these suits not obtain justice in the United States Courts? Then, on the 28th of February, Robinson was appointed receiver of all the stock held by foreigners in this country, and on the complaint of Fisk, the date to this order is made in such a way as to cover the proceeding in the United States Court. Where was the sincerity, then, of discontinuance of the suits? Messrs. Evarts and Southmayd, shrewd lawyers as they are, fell into the trap of this discontinuance of the suits. They thought the proceeding was a bona fide one, and yet ere Mr. Swan could go from the Court-room to the office of his lawyers, he was served with the order appointing Robinson receiver. Now, said counsel, Judge Barnard knew this trick. He was fully aware of it. It was such conduct as this that he has been guilty of. He has outraged all law. There was another flagrant circumstance in this connection. On the 17th of September he issued an order making these various orders a special term order. He knew all about these orders, and yet he made this order, which was disastrous to the interests of the owners of this stock, and dishonoring to the Judiciary of this State. This Robinson was in close, intimate association with Fisk, Gould and Barnard. He was in a position to borrow money from Gould. He borrowed money from Gould for Barnard, who says he borrowed it from James H. Coleman. Now, can a Judge borrow money from his suitors? And the fact is that three days before Robinson was appointed receiver, he was told by Fisk that he was to be appointed. How did Fisk know this? Was it not known then that there was to be a snap appointment of a receiver as soon as the matter reached the United States Court? The counsel then passed to the case of the Union Pacific Railroad, criticising the validity of the claim of Fisk to the possession of any of the stock of that Company. Fisk claimed to have paid a certain price for the stock, whereas he had not paid the price entitling him to it. But that was not the question here. He claimed that this was not a case for an injunction; the Company was abundantly able to make good any claim he might have against it. But what reason was there in this case, or in any of the others, for an injunction interfering with the election of directors? He asked it a voter, believing that Tweed, Sweeny & Co. were unfit men to be elected to public office, could get an injunction from any Court restraining an election on that account. Counsel asked, then, if there was any conceivable reason for the issue of an injunction on the complaints in these cases, which were exactly similar to such a complaint as he had supposed. Referring to all these orders, he asked if they were merely accidental and without purpose. Then as to the effect of this order making Tweed a receiver, which stopped work on a road struggling for completion, under the requirements of a law, within a certain time, any child could see, said counsel, that the object of this suit was to coerce the Company into the demands of James Fisk, Jr. What was it that Mr. Bell said to Judge Barnard? He said, "Do you intend to force us to submit to Jim Fisk?" Why, said counsel, such a remark addressed to one of this Court would be a monstrous and intolerable insult; but to Judge Barnard it had the effect only to make him cringe and release, just a little, his hold on Mr. Cisco. Counsel then referred to the effect of the orders on the financial affairs of the Company. Its bonds before the orders were issued sold for 102, and immediately fell to about 65. It had on hand at the time some $10,000,000 of bonds, and the loss suffered was enormous. He asked if a Judge had the right to strike such disastrous blows to the interests of our citizens, and with his eyes wide open to the effect. Counsel then discussed the effect of the orders in the case of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and the authority for them. He controverted the necessity for these orders, and showed that all the complaints could have been answered by other legal proceedings. What these parties wanted, said counsel, was to carry an election, and to do this it was necessary to get possession of the stock held by Groesbeck; to get it in the hands of a receiver. This was the first step; then they needed to get possession of the books, and all this in order that the parties could steal possession of a railroad.

Counsel then proceeded to consider the case of the St. Paul and Milwaukee Railroad, and charged Judge Barnard with perpetrating a great outrage in issuing the order he did. Counsel stated the circumstances of the case and pointed out what should have been the proceeding, showing that Judge Barnard had no jurisdiction. And yet, what happened? Why, Judge Barnard appointed a receiver on a bond of $250, as security, executed by a non-resident of the State. What security was this for interference with an important and wealthy Company, whose railroad runs through three States of the West? It appears that Shafer appears before Judge Barnard, whom he finds engaged in the intellectual occupation of whittling a stick. Shafer states his complaint; Judge Barnard expresses doubt as to his jurisdiction; Shafer refers to a case; Barnard asks where it is to be found, and Shafer is unable, at once, to remember, but finally recalls it. Judge Barnard then issues his order, which, in its effect, inflicts a loss upon this Company amounting to millions of dollars. Is this proper action on the part of a Judge? Is this carefully considering the laws and the facts of cases brought before a Judge? Now what was the object of this movement? Mr. Bright and his associate in the complaint were dealing largely in the stock of this road. The price of the stock was advancing, and they were short, to use the language of the street. The were short and had heavy contracts to deliver this stock. This state of affairs was ruinous to them, and something must be done to relieve them, hence this order must be secured in order that the advance in the price of the stock should be checked, and a decline secured, and all this was done on a sham suit based on a $500 bond. Counsel then considered the case of the lease of the Olympic Theatre, and after stating the case, which was that the receiver, through an order issued by Judge Barnard, leased the theatre to his son-in-law for some $15,000, when there were higher offers, and one by Barney Williams of $20,000. Here, said counsel, was a case of a Judge acting as a Chancellor, whose duty it was to act to the best interest of infants, making an order by which these infants were deprived of some $30,000, for the lease was for three years. Counsel then examined the allowances made by Judge Barnard in the case of Shephard against Thompson, Tighe and Duff, which allowances counsel said, were extortionate. Counsel alluded to other cases or like character. Counsel then detailed the case of the registers arrested on a charge of false registration of voters. A writ of habeas corpus, said counsel, was issued by Judge Barnard, made returnable at his house at a certain hour the same evening. The eight men arrested were brought there, and Judge Barnard in his testimony said: It being a rainy and muddy night he ordered that the men should not come into his house; into his Court; but be kept waiting in the street. The return is passed upstairs; some conversation is had over the balusters, and the return is passed back again with a discharge written on it, and the prisoners are set free. Counsel then considered the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company case, when Judge Barnard sent an order to that Company that unless a certain amount of money is paid by Monday morning he would imprison them for contempt. Such an order was entirely without the authority of law. He had no right to make use of any such threat. Counsel then glanced at several other minor points in the charges, and which he presented with much clearness and force, and proceeded to speak in general terms of the case. He claimed that the prosecution had established all the charges made against the respondent, and called for the full sentence provided for by the Constitution. This the people demanded—the people who had seen their highest office degraded. They will not be satisfied with the mere removal of this Judge, to be again re-elected. He wanted the judgment of the Court to be a logical judgment. He wanted the full measure of the mild punishment provided by the Constitution inflicted. Never, he said, was a judgment more anxiously waited for by the people than this. He referred to the precedents in England, where the punishment of Judges, much more severe than our Constitution provides, had had the effect of stopping impeachments there.

On his concluding, there was applause, which was promptly checked by the President. On motion of Chief-Justice Church, the Court then went into private session.

The debate in the private session of the Court, which lasted nearly one hour before the recess, was on the question of having a stenographer present to take the discussion and proceedings had on the final action of the Court, it being proposed to have the remainder of the proceedings in private. The question was not settled at the time of taking the recess.

At 3 o'clock the doors were opened, and the Court took a recess until 5 P. M.

Speculation as to the Verdict—Barnard's Friends Less Confident.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Court met again in secret session at 5 P. M., and continued until 8 o'clock, when they adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 A. M. What passed is not positively known, but it is confidently asserted that a vote was taken on nine of the articles, including the first eight, which relate to the Erie and Union Pacific cases, and the twentieth, which covers the bribery charges specifying the gift of $10,000 from Fisk and the Erie claims. The Albany and Susquehanna litigation was skipped for the present. How the vote stands can only be conjectured, but it is asserted that it was nearly if not quite unanimous for conviction, and the fact that so much was accomplished in so short a session tends to confirm the assertion. It is also said that strong arguments were made by two of the members in favor of including disqualification in the sentence. The fact stated in yesterday's TIMES that Barnard's friends in the Assembly, offered to submit to removal last Winter, if a resolution to that effect were brought in, instead of to impeach and the fact that a stronger case than has ever before been presented to a Court of Impeachment has been presented here, being taken as the basis of their argument. Great excitement has prevailed in the hotels ever since the session began. Barnard's friends have ceased boasting that acquittal is sure, and now claim only that the sentence will not include disqualification.

No speeches were made in the session to-night in regard to disqualification, as the question of the sentence was not reached; but it is said that the spirit developed in the discussion indicates that Barnard will be disqualified. Much difference of opinion is said to have been shown in regard to the twentieth article. It is probable that the entire session of to-morrow will be consumed in discussion, and that the vote will not be made public before Monday.

THE NUMANCIA.

Abatement of the Yellow Fever—The Vessel to go to the South-West Spit Today.

No new cases of yellow fever appeared on board the Spanish war vessel Numancia yesterday, and all the patients afflicted with the malady were pronounced convalescent by the physician of the ship. In anticipation of removal to the Lower Bay, her fires were kept banked, but the vessel kept her anchorage in the Narrows all through the stormy day, in consequence of the failure of the authorities to decide upon the safety of her removal to the locality suggested by Pilot Commissioner Blunt. Gillespie, the pilot who brought the vessel to her present anchorage, still kept to his opinion as to the risk of her removal to the South-west Spit, and declined taking her thither on his own responsibility, alleging that there would not be sufficient spare depth in case of a gale or heavy sea. The Pilot Commissioners held a meeting during the day, but decided not to take the responsibility of a matter in which they had no jurisdiction, but after consultation with the Spanish Consul, Gillespie was dispatched to Dr. Vanderpoel, who directed him to proceed to the vessel at 2 P. M. today, in case of fair weather, and to remove her to the safest anchorage that could be found in the neighborhood of the South-west Spit. So confident is the Health Officer of the absence of danger to the City that the officers of the vessel were yesterday permitted to send on shore, by Pilot Gillespie, a package of fumigated letters, in care of the Spanish Consul.

Deaths From the Heat.

The following cases of death from the excessive heat were reported at the Coroner's office, yesterday:

Michael Kinney, a native of Ireland, forty years of age, at No. 234 East Forty-fifth-street.

Thomas Shields, aged twenty-five, Ireland, of No. 433 East Seventeenth-street, at Bellevue Hospital.

Jacob Sweitzer, aged fifty-seven, Germany, of No. 84 Avenue A, at Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick O'Brien, aged fifty-six, Ireland, of Mulberry and Spring streets, at Bellevue Hospital.

Gerhard Harman, aged forty-five, Germany, of No. 166 Rivington-street, died from the heat while at work at Moller's sugar-house, No. 585 Water-street.

Jeremiah Bung, aged forty, Ireland, of No. 541 Canal-street, at Park Hospital.

Mary Kennedy, aged twenty, Ireland, at No. 212 Greenwich-street.

Annie Davis, aged twenty, Scotland, at No. 679 Third-avenue.

Two unknown men, brought from the Ninth and Eighteenth Precincts, at Bellevue Hospital.

Chas. Reed, aged thirty-five, United States, at No. 201 Chatham-street.

George H. Denyse, of No. 76 Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, was overheated at No. 256 Washington-street yesterday afternoon, and died soon after at the Park Hospital.

Jersey City Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City met at Police Head-quarters last evening. A communication was received from Mayor O'Neill, in which he stated that he had decided to sign no more warrants for the pay of police or other expenses of the Department until the present question of the status of the Board shall have been settled by the Courts. The Board resolved to engage Messrs. Courtlandt Parker and J. Dixon, Jr., as counsel for the Board.

A PICNIC TODAY.

The Up-Town Children Going Up the Sound.

Programme of the Day—The Bill of Fare—Prospective Excursions—Statement of the Fund.

Today, if the storm does not continue, the twelfth of our series of excursions will take place. As already announced, the children of the east side, above Fourteenth-street, to the number of about 1,200, will participate in the pleasures and festivities of the day. These children have been procured by the Deputy Superintendents and visitors of the Up-town District, under the direction of Rev. B. B. Leacock, and they will report at 8 o'clock, on the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, where the barge Sarah Smith will take all on board, for the purpose of carrying them to Oriental Grove, on Long Island Sound.

The usual complete and ample preparations have been made for feeding and taking care of the children. Our steward, Mr. James Proctor, with his corps of waiters, will be on board at a very early hour, and will have breakfast ready for them shortly after starting, consisting of substantial sandwiches and mugs of milk. Later in the day, additional sandwiches, cake, lemonade and ice-cream will be distributed. The band from Governor's Island will be in attendance, and the Punch and Judy show, now considered by the children as one of the great points of the excursion, will again help to amuse the little ones. Superintendent Kelso will furnish the usual escort of policemen. As we have been singularly fortunate as to the weather, should today prove fine, we may expect a most pleasant excursion.

On Wednesday next the thirteenth excursion will take place. It will be composed entirely of colored children; and on Saturday next the Shantydom children will profit by the Fund. After these there will only be two picnics, which will close the series for 1872.

The following contributions to the Fund were received yesterday:

Mrs. W. C. Schemerhorn for K.	$10 00
Mrs. W. C. Schemerhorn for sick children	10 00
My little girl baby	10 00
A. P. for little Maggie	5 00
S. C. for the sick poor	5 00
A. W. P., Dakota Territory	4 00
E. J. J.	2 00
Juliette	2 00
Clara, Ida and Louisa (Flushing, Long Island.)	2 00
Total	$50 00
Previously acknowledged	18,468 12
Aggregate of Fund	$18,518 12

Comments of the Press.

From Bright Words.

To the NEW-YORK TIMES alone is the sole credit due of originating the grand idea of picnics for the poor children of large cities. Through their exertions the poor little ones of New-York have already enjoyed eight of these excursions, and through the influence of good example the noble work has been commenced in Philadelphia, and the poor children of that city are now enjoying a series of these very enjoyable excursions. We sincerely hope that this good example will be followed in all the large cities of the United States, and that the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES may have the pleasure of knowing that their plan, at first intended only for the poor of our own City, has been adopted all over the country, and that thousands of poor children are daily thanking them for the pleasure they enjoy.

The Baltimore Gazette.

The picnics for poor children still continue in New-York, and the response to the appeal made for funds for these excursions is remarkable and noteworthy. The call in the TIMES was answered at once. The programme of a day's enjoyment for these children is very simple, and the expense very slight, $1 being estimated to be expended for every three children. The start is of course made in the morning. The ladies and gentlemen in charge, volunteers, of whom there are so many ready to lend personal aid, arrange the ragged, noisy, excited crowd on the special train provided. Policemen are stationed on the platforms to prevent any person leaving the car while in motion. Sandwiches, cake and lemonade are distributed on the way, and the eager, worn faces light up, and dirty little hands convey the coveted dainties to mouths that are a match for the hands in appearance. Arrived at their destination—Rockaway Beach, or some place on the water side—the first thing is a bath and a general purification of the ragged crowd, after which the day is spent as may seem best to those who superintend the excursion. From 500 to 1,000 children, a motley array of all sizes, many bare-headed, with bare feet, and clothing composed of all varieties of shreds and patches, take part in this great charity, and for a day, at least, are happy in the pure, fresh air of the country. Present appearances indicate, also, that these excursions will not cease with the present year, but will be annual in their recurrence.

The Providence Journal.

The closer the attention given to the work of the NEW-YORK TIMES in behalf of the poor sick children of New-York, the more one is gratified at the spirit which conceived and carries on the benefaction, and at the liberality of the well-to-do class of the great Metropolis. The proof is ample that charity still abides, that the wealthy are humane, that the brotherhood of the race is yet acknowledged by the most favored sons and daughters of fortune; that Christianity, so far from being a failure, is the root and strength of our civilization. The receipts in cash, up to last Saturday night, were $18,500, of which nearly $12,000 remains unexpended. But this does not tell the whole story. Railroad companies, ferry companies, dealers in provisions and medicines, have deducted largely from their customary prices, and the whole city has done something in aid of the charity. Five hundred families, or 1,300 persons, have been relieved, four-fifths of whom were children of tender age. One good woman reports that the physician she sent to a German house saved a child worth saving, as she says. But of the great good done there can be no doubt. In the terribly depressing weather we have had, little luxuries have been worth more in many cases than medicine. Lives have been made more comfortable, and lives have been saved. The TIMES is deserving of great praise, and New-York is shown to be at heart worthy of its position and wealth.

Personal.

State Engineer W. J. McAlpine, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Lieut.-Commander R. P. Leary, Commander S. B. Lenox, of the United States Navy, and W. S. Church, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. John Eckels, of Virginia; Gen. J. J. Gresham, of Georgia; Gen. R. Franchot, of Schenectady; Judge E. W. Mason, of Louisiana, and John J. Knox, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Wm. Markham, of Georgia; Hon. Henry Ninsgrove, of Mississippi; Gen. A. J. Goodbar, of Tennessee; and Col. Wm. Sutton, of Virginia, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, D. C.; Maj. A. B. Cooke, Capt. E. W. Face and Col. J. W. Hinton, of Norfolk, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. John Murphy and Judge W. L. Hilfenstin, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

City Meteriological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature, deg. Fahr.	74	76	76	74
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.04	30.04	..	29.99

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 72°; 6 A. M., 74°; 9 A. M., 81°; 12 M., 74°; 3 P. M., 75°; 6 P. M., 74°; 9 P. M., 75°; 12 P. M., 75°. Average temperature yesterday, 75°.

Future Strikes—Action of the Working Men's Union.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Working Men's Union, held at No. 327 Bowery, last evening, the following resolution was adopted as an amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, That in all cases where working men of any trade shall decree it proper to demand a decrease in the hours of labor and an advance in wages, due notice of the same shall first be given to the Working Men's Union, and should the demand be indorsed by a three-fourth vote of the same, each member of the Union shall be assessed twenty-five cents per week for the support of the men on strike, until the employers shall yield, or the Union shall, by a three-fourth vote, deem it advisable that the strikers return to work.

Cricket.

The second eleven of the St. George Club will play the second eleven of the Manhattan Club at Hoboken, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 21 and 22. Wickets will be pitched at 2 o'clock. The Germantown Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, will play the St. George Club a first-eleven match on the grounds of the latter, at Hoboken, on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 30 and 31. Game to commence at 11 o'clock each day. Both clubs will have their very best eleven in the field.

SARATOGA RACES.

A Dismal Day—The Races Postponed on Account of the Bad Weather.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—This is a dreary day for Saratoga, and general gloom prevails. The morning broke cloudy, and a leaden-hued sky hung over the village until 9½ o'clock, when rain began to fall, and has come down steadily, converting the streets, roads, and the track into a compound of slush and mud, and necessitating the postponement of the races until to-morrow. The betting men, who have their money locked in the pool-box, express their disgust in unmeasured terms, as if that would alleviate their pecuniary sufferings, while the luckless ladies who had arrayed themselves in the most bewitching toilets, declare Jupiter Pluvius to be an unmannerly knave, and not to be trusted.

The rain has, in a measure, altered the condition of things for the races, and the friends of Meteor in the Kenner stakes are in hopes of his being able to carry off the prize on a heavy track, as he is considered by his owner to be a good horse in the mud. The backers of Jo Daniels are defiant, however, and he remains the favorite against the field. Col. McDaniel keeps very quiet, and has no information to give the speculators as to the condition of his stable. London had a very fast trial of two miles a few days ago, and ran the distance in 3:36½ with his shoes on. I have heard these stories of fast trials so frequently that I am somewhat chary of believing them, and it is evident from the betting this morning that the knowing ones are of the same opinion, as he is selling at a very low figure.

The Summer Handicap is receiving much attention, not for the intrinsic merit of the horses engaged, but from the very uncertainty of the result. Defender, who is five years old, carries but 105 pounds, while Winesap, four years, is weighted with 101 pounds, and Hubbard, three years, has 90 pounds imposed on him, which is his full weight. The distance is two miles and a quarter, and, with striking inconsistency, Hubbard is the favorite. He has never shown himself to be a really good colt, and in his three-year-old form has not been credited with a race, and in his two-year old form, won but once the July stakes, three-quarters of a mile, at Monmouth Park, in 1:22, which is very ordinary time. The Kentucky stake will be more of a conundrum than the other two races. Two-year old races are always uncertain, and when a lot of good ones are to start, the book-makers find it a difficult matter to place them, especially on a heavy track, as will be the case to-morrow. Hunter & Travers are to start Reviler and Strachina, the latter an imported colt, which will be shown for the first time. Belmont will send out Silk Stocking, a son of Kentucky, and probably Electra. Gov. Bowie will start his Eclipse colt Catesby, who won the Saratoga stakes at the last meeting, and on that occasion upset the knowing ones. McDaniel will be represented by Katie Pease, a full sister to Hubbard. Liverpool will carry the colors of R. W. Walden, and Mr. Cameron will start either a colt or filly by Leamington. Notwithstanding that Catesby is the only winner of the lot, Belmont's entry is the favorite, but I do not think his colors will be borne to the front on this occasion.

PRIMARIES.

Election of Delegates and Alternates to the Republican State Convention.

The several Republican Assembly District associations of this City met last night and held their primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention, to meet at Utica next Wednesday. The following is the result:

First Assembly District.—Delegates by one faction—Nathan Kingsley, Jr., and James Martindale. Alternates—Dewitt Beardsley and John Haw. The other section delegates—Charles V. Lewis and E. Delafield Smith. Alternates—Michael W. Burns and Jeremiah Couley.

Second Assembly District.—Delegates—Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck. Alternates—John Sullivan, Anton Klein.

Third Assembly District.—Delegates—John Stewart, Jr., Major Willard Bullard. Alternates—James Fleming, James Dennin.

Fourth Assembly District.—Delegates—Gen. Henry E. Davies, Louis J. Phillips. Alternates—Thomas B. Bills, Eugene O'Shea.

Fifth Assembly District.—Delegates—James Winterbottom, John J. Jones, John J. Shaw. Alternates—Austin Leake, Freeman Earle, Alexander H. Keech.

Sixth Assembly District.—Delegates—Gen. F. C. Barlow, Henry Clews. Alternates—James O. Ellery, Daniel F. Crowley.

Seventh Assembly District.—Delegates—John D. Lawson, Thurlow Weed, B. T. Morgan. Alternates—Francis Moulin, George W. Clarke, Andrew J. Campbell.

Eighth Assembly District.—Delegates — Conrad Geib, Solon B. Smith, J. C. Julius Langbein. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, John Hayward, Samuel Bingham.

Ninth Assembly District.—Delegates—Geo. B. Deane, Jr., Geo. E. Kasmire, James Cumming, Herman M. Meyer. Alternates—Robert R. Carpenter, Gilbert Jackson, Wm. H. Housner, Jesse Travis.

Tenth Assembly District.—Delegates—J. M. Patterson, Jr., Peter Kehr, Frederick Flaccus. Alternates—Ferdinand Dreyer, Philip Hafele, Adolph Reimann.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Delegates—Thomas C. Acton, John J. Townsend, John Sherwood. Alternates—Samuel C. Reed, Seymour A. Bunce, Charles C. Pinckney.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Delegates—Joseph Archbold, Chester H. Southworth. Alternates—Joseph Kettner, Isaac Kehn.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, Isaac Dayton. Alternates William Wade, James Hunter, Elwood E. Thorne.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Hiram Merritt, Philip J. Seiter. Alternates—James McGee, James W. Hawes.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Henry D. Lapaugh, Alexander Wilder, John J. Pollok. Alternates—Dr. Robert S. Newton, C. S. Murray, James G. Ross.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Wm. Henry Anthon, Elias E. Disney, Michael Cregan. Alternates—Hamilton Fish, Jr., G. Joseph Ruch, Theodore P. Kelley.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Col. Joel W. Mason, Benjamin K. Phelps, David B. Mellish. Alternates—Charles A. Flammer, Benjamin F. Frieley, Samuel Minnes.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Daniel D. T. Marshall, Edward Mitchell, Bernard Biglin. Alternates—Edmund Stephenson, Joel B. Erhardt, John R. Dillon.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Joseph Cudlipp, Andrew Bleakley. Alternates—H. A. Linden, Thomas Hagan.

Twentieth Assembly District.—Delegates—Wm. A. Darling, David R. Jacques, Ashbel P. Fitch. Alternates—James R. Davies, Nichols H. Babcock, John R. Russell.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—Delegates—James E. Watson, Henry C. Robinson, James M. Thomson. Alternates—Samuel Luckey, David Bartley, J. C. F. Beyland.

Delegates from Brooklyn.

The following delegates to the State Convention were elected by the several Assembly district associations in Brooklyn last evening:

Third Assembly District.—Delegates—John S. Montrose, James H. Taylor. Alternates—Wm. Thompson, Nelson Shaurman.

Fourth Assembly District. — Delegates — William Woods, J. S. Norton, Silas P. Dutcher. Alternates—Joseph McKenny, William H. Whitelock, A. F. Learned.

Fifth Assembly District.—Delegates—N. J. Williams, Wm. Meyer, Steward L. Woodford, A. P. Higgins. Alternates—A. S. Rowley, J. C. Rowan, Benj. E. Hale, C. H. K. Smith.

Sixth Assembly District.—Delegates—Jacob Worth, Matthias Petry, Isaac P. Catlin. Alternates—George K. Otis, Jones W. Wilder, George Giehl.

Seventh Assemby District.—Delegates—Charles W. Cheshire, Wm. H. Leacraft, Wm. B. Straton. Alternates—Stephen H. Fonda, Leonard Rhodes, John A. Taylor.

Eighth Assembly District.—Delegates—James T. Wood, David Williams, Samuel L. Carlisle. Alternates—Chas. N. Wheewright, Geo. W. Bell, Francis F. Williams.

Ninth Assembly District.—Delegates—A. G. Williams, John L. Guischard, Lewis Jones.

The First and Second had not been heard from at a late hour.

Floods in Massachusetts.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Merrimack River has risen about eighteen inches, and the water is now overflowing portions of the coffer dam, partially constructed to enable the laying of the water-works pipe under the bed of the river at Hunt's Falls. Thousands of acres of meadow lands in Tewksbury, known as the Shawsheen Trull and the Kendall Meadows, are overflowed, the water nearly reaching the top of the grass, none of which has been cut. The same state of affairs is reported from many places along the Concord River.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Merrimack River continues to rise, and great fears are entertained by Messrs. Norcross and Saunders that their booms, holding 14,000,000 feet of lumber, at Pawtucket Falls, will not hold. All available cordage in the city was obtained to-day, and also a quantity from Boston, which was to be applied as stays. But few logs have as yet escaped.

The Robert Atwood Frauds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—Robert Atwood, this evening, insisted on being surrendered by his bondsmen, and was lodged in jail. His peculations are the universal topic of conversation, and further developments confirm the report of their magnitude. The losses of the banks, however, are not so great as at first supposed, many of them having collateral and others having good names on the paper with him. The Citizens' Bank, which was reported as the most heavily involved, is said to have about $50,000 of his paper, $40,000 of which are sight drafts on New-York, where there is no money to meet them.

Congressional Nomination in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The Democrats of the Third District, at Cleveland, yesterday, nominated D. M. Key for Congress.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Sergt. Daniel Davenport, of the Police force, was placed on the retired list yesterday.

Mr. Albert Brisbane read a paper before the Liberal Club, last evening, on "The Philosophy of History."

Mr. William Page, the artist, who was struck by paralysis on Thursday, has almost completely recovered.

The steamer Bristol, which was recently damaged by collision with the bark D. P. Rogers, has been repaired, and will at once resume her regular trips.

Christian Sackman, a German, thirty-nine years of age, of No. 153 Christie-street, who had been committed to the Tombs for insanity, died there yesterday.

The decomposed remains of an unknown woman were found yesterday floating in the East River, off Pier No. 16, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

President Smith and Commissioner Barr heard evidence yesterday in twenty-six complaints against delinquent policemen, but none of the cases were of public interest.

Frederick Burling, aged forty, a resident of Hoboken, N. J., fell overboard yesterday while going on board the steamer Mercedita at Pier No. 20 North River, and was drowned.

Wesley Johnson, aged fourteen years, colored, who resided in West Thirty-third-street, was drowned yesterday while bathing at a picnic at Iona Island. His body was not recovered.

The steam-ship Main, which left Bremen on Aug. 3 and Northampton on Aug. 5, reached this port yesterday, with advices later by two days than those brought by earlier mail-bearing vessels.

Annie Devlin, aged thirty-five, a native of Ireland, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by falling into the cellar of the new *Staats Zeitung* building on Monday last.

George W. Allen, of No. 64½ Carmine-street, was brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing his wife several times in the wrist and arms. He was committed for trial at General Sessions.

There will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Park, today, at 4 P. M. There will likewise be musical entertainments at the Battery, on Tuesday; at Mt. Morris, on Wednesday, and at Tompkins-square, on Friday, if the weather is fine.

John Murray was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for brutally beating his father. While in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, he kicked Officer Morehead in the abdomen, injuring him seriously. He was committed for trial by Justice Cox.

A suit has been commenced in the United States District Court, by the owners of the Dublin bark D. P. Rogers, against the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, to recover $72,500, damages sustained by reason of the sinking of the bark in the recent collision with the steamer Bristol, near Newport.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Geo. Kennedy, a native of England, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by jumping out of a window of the premises, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway, on the 21st inst., while laboring under a fit of insanity.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, a panel thief, named Thomas Smith, was brought up for aiding in the robbery of $50 from Edward Purst, of New-Haven. An accomplice, named John Wray, who escaped and got into an adjoining house, was arrested for burglary. Both were committed for trial by Justice Cox.

Deputy Coroner Cushman made a post-mortem examination, yesterday, over the remains of Mrs. Catharine Flanagan, the unfortunate woman who was so brutally murdered by her husband, Mark Flanagan, on Thursday evening, at No. 405 East Seventeenth-street, as already published in the TIMES. Flanagan is still at Bellevue Hospital, and the inquest will not be held until his mental condition has been examined and reported upon by the physicians at the Hospital.

The yacht Blossom, of Jersey City, sailed for Far Rockaway on Thursday morning with a crew of eleven men. When entering Rockaway Bay the Blossom was unable to weather the storm. A huge breaker washed the deck, and another carried away the bowsprit, while a gust of wind broke the mast and the yacht capsized. The crew clung to the bottom of the boat, and thus saved their lives. In the locker was $500, which, with the clothing of the crew, was lost. The men finally righted the boat and ran her ashore, where for five hours they stood exposed to the storm.

The steamer Sewanhaka, in coming down the Sound, yesterday, met with an accident which disabled her. The piston-rod of her walking-beam gave way, causing a rush of steam into her cabin. The passengers were greatly alarmed, and a general rush was made for life-preservers. There was no real cause for alarm, however, and the panic soon subsided. All hands were transferred to the steamer Martin and brought safely to the City. The engineer of the boat stuck to his post at the risk of his life, and his efforts prevented what might have been a disastrous accident.

BROOKLYN.

The tax receipts for Thursday amounted to $5,004 11.

The Aldermen will hold their first meeting after vacation, on Monday next.

Mrs. Tracy, residing at No. 233 Pearl-street, was burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp late Thursday night, receiving injuries of a very serious character.

Yesterday morning, Lewis Linderman, aged twenty-seven years, had his arm cut off by the centrifugal machine at Havemeyer's sugar refinery. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The body of Daniel Strickland, a boy who has been missing from his home in Hamilton-avenue since Wednesday, was found yesterday morning in the water at the foot of Commerce-street, South Brooklyn.

Weather permitting, a picnic excursion will be given today, under the auspices of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, to the old ladies of the Graham Home and Church Charity Foundation Asylum. They will go to Canarsie and Rockaway.

The storm of Thursday night and yesterday damaged, to a considerable extent, several of the streets. The lower portions of the city were flooded, cellars were filled with water, and the inhabitants in some localities were forced to vacate the first floor of their houses and get upstairs.

At the application of Frederick Greis, Judge McCue yesterday granted a temporary injunction against the Flushing and Williamsburg Railroad Company, restraining them from laying a track in front of the plaintiff's property on Lee-avenue until the order, which is made returnable on Monday, can be heard.

Augustus Bedell, aged thirteen years, was caught by a revolving shaft at his uncle's flouring mill, (W. J. Bedell & Co.,) No. 7 Front-street, yesterday morning, and after being whirled around several times was dashed against the ground. His injuries proved less serious than at first anticipated. His clothes were torn to shreds.

STATEN ISLAND.

A meeting of the Sunday-school Teachers' Association of Richmond County will be held on Monday, 19th inst., in the Somerville Methodist Church at Mariners' Harbor.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Maham, of No. 128 Ninth-street, Hoboken, died Thursday night from the effects of sun-stroke.

James Hines, Captain of a canal-boat lying at Weehawken, fell overboard and was drowned on Thursday evening. The body was recouered yesterday.

Lawrence King, an employe of H. N. Henderson, stable-keeper, Grove-street, Jersey City, was overcome by the heat about noon yesterday, and died an hour afterward.

Thomas Wortmann died yesterday at the Jersey City Hospital from the effects of injuries received at the Washington-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Henry Babinser, a painter, aged forty-five, fell from a ladder in Wickliffe street, Newark, Thursday, and, striking upon an iron fence, sustained injuries which resulted in death the same night.

Frederick Berney, a resident of Third and Clinton streets, Hoboken, was drowned, yesterday afternoon, in the ship at Pier No. 29. The body was recovered and was taken to his residence.

Alexander Reveax died yesterday at the Jersey City Hospital from the effects of injuries received by a fall from a Pennsylvania Central Railroad train on the Hackensack Meadows, Thursday night.

P. Van Tighman, aged thirty-three, of Clinton-street, Paterson, was overcome by the heat on Thursday and fell from the window of the Machusset Association building and died of his injuries the same night.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about fifty years of age, was found by a deck-hand of the sloop Archie, at Bull's Ferry, on Thursday night. The body was dressed in a dark coat and light pants, but had neither shoes nor stockings. It is supposed to have been in the water two weeks.

A horse and dray belonging to Tennell & Pye, No. 190 Duane-street, New-York, was run into by a locomotive of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at the Greene-street crossing, Jersey City, yesterday. The horse was killed, the dray was considerably damaged and the driver slightly injured.

The Mace and O'Baldwin Mistake.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16.—Five steam-tugs and two schooners, with passengers, assembled at Cone River, Westmoreland County, near the mouth of the Potomac, to witness the fight between Mace and O'Baldwin yesterday, but, after waiting until noon, they left for their respective homes, disgusted with the principals. About 500 persons were in attendance from Norfolk, Richmond, Alexandria and Washington.

CADET SMITH.

David Clark's Rejoinder to Gen. Howard.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.—Mr. David Clark, of this city, makes the following reply to the telegram of Gen. Howard to Secretary Belknap, concerning the colored Cadet Smith:

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.

Gen. Howard, in the telegraph dispatches to the Secretary of War, denies the conversation had with me relative to the appointment of the Court-martial to try colored Cadet Smith. I solemnly affirm that my report of that conversation is substantially true. Could I meet Gen. Howard and remind him of the intimations he gave me at West Point at the time of the trial, which he fully explained at my house in Hartford in December following, then stating to me the position of the President and Secretary of War in this matter, I am sure he would withdraw his denial and acknowledge his forgetfulness.

I now call upon the Secretary of War, in the absence from Washington of Gen. Howard, to publish my letter to Gen. Howard, written by agreement between us soon after our conversation in December, with the request that he would send it to the President and secretary of War. Copies of that letter, he subsequently informed me, were placed in the hands of those officials.

(Signed,) DAVID CLARK.

YACHTING.

The Handicap Race Won by Lester Wallack's Columbia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—The handicap yacht race for a cup worth $500, offered by Commodore Bennett, of the New-York Yacht Club, the yacht to sail from Newport to Block Island and return, came off today and was won by Lester Wallack's yacht Columbia.

The Coal-Mine Disturbances.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 16.—The would-be assassins of George W. Davis, John Webster and four other miners, who were fired upon from ambush at Centralia, on the 14th, are still at large, and no clue has been obtained to their identity and whereabouts. Webster is still alive, but in a critical condition. He was fired upon seven times, and has seventeen buckshot in his body.

Escape of Thirty Boys from a State Reform School.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—Thirty boys escaped from the State Reform School in Westboro, Mass., yesterday afternoon. It is supposed they were aided by outside parties. None of the boys have been recaptured. The police of the various cities and towns have been notified.

The Printers' Picnic Postponed.

The annual picnic of New-York Typographical Union No. 6, which was announced to take place today at Jones' Wood, has been postponed until Saturday next. These Summer reunions of the New-York printers are among the most enjoyable affairs of their kind, and furnish occasion for relaxation to a most industrious and worthy class of our citizens.

Base-Ball.

The Atlantic-Athletic match, arranged for yesterday, was indefinitely postponed on account of the rain. Today the Mutuals play the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the Union Ground, and the Bostons encounter the Forest Citys, at Cleveland.

Havana Money Market.

HAVANA, Aug. 16. — Exchange on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 19½@20 ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 21½@22 ₩ cent. premium.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Brooklyn, at 11 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the Rhein, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.—Mme. D'Auchal and child, Mr. Duncan, Mr. De Najac, Mr. Michaelis, Sylvain Salomon, J. Weill, Mr. and Mme. Barry and child, Mr. and Mme. George Cohen, Mr. Flawvend and son, Mr. and Mme. Brault and 2 children, L. M. Hilliard, Mr. Braiteau, John H. Austin, Mr. Charvet, Mr. Richard, Jaime Casanova, Mr. Levy, Mr. and Mme. A. Palomino, Mr. and Mme. White, M. Kaufmann, A. Bock, Mr. Linstein, Mme. Linstein, Mr. and Mlle. Laurenta, Mr. Chibault, Mr. and Mme. H. Wood, Albert Spoerry, Mr. Duthel, Mr. and Mme. Erchardt and son, Mr. and Mme. Sylraiy Weill, Sylvanus Ward, Mlle. Ethel, Mme. Ross, Mr. Ludwig, Pedro Perez, Mr. School, Mr. MacLane, T. Konski, Mr. Nordman, Mme. Fetis, J. Mercier, Mr. Prudhomme, J. Barber, Mr. Kotnonsky Napoleon, Mr. Monche, T. Odenhal, M. F. Desdier, Ant. Becset, Mr. Dumont Marie, Mme. E. Jacob, Lhemann Ley, M. M. de Groote, Mr. Verkenkeren, James Lott, Mrs. De Cleyrah, Mr. and Miss Loiseau, C. Simondi, F. Burly, Miss Maurer, M. Marquet, J. Lanza, A. C. Lejeal, Mr. Vanhoorebeke, H. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schuster, D. S. Konski, Charles Bernard, J. Hourcakde, Mr. Arrault, A. Brunat, Mrs. Betchino, Misses Amanda and Joseph Bocamore, Mr. and Mrs. Chavelaux, Mr. Bollack, Miss Henriette Ensheims, Nathan Levy, Celine Lemoine, Mr. Foillard and 1 child, J. Bugnicourt, H. Liantand, J. N. Piron, Olif. Abraham, Jacob Ottinger, Edward Geiss, F. Cotemps, E. Coutrn, Mlle. L. Bayot, Miss Jeannette Bavner, Miss Susanne Cotemps, Emmanuel Lackemann, Mr. and Mrs. Marigny, Isabel Marigny, Diane Marigny, Claudine Bonnet, Mr. and Mrs. Girard, L. Comes, Mr. Migeon, Mr. Begeat, D. H. Louis, L. Ringoald, Miss Annie Ottinger.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Fessenden, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Macklin and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van, Miss Van, Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Wood, T. D. Howell, Miss Howell, Miss M. B. Oliver, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Plummer, W. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Collins, Miss E. Mosheime and sister, C. Martin and child, Henry Wood, Samuel Jack, Harry Taylor and Miss Warwick, Mrs. E. B. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Crow, Miss Crow, Rev. Henry Crow, Mr. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mr. Rosendale, F. L. H. Short, E. Low, W. Hughes, Franz Knohran, Mr. Benjamins, T. W. Boutillier, Charles Boutillier, Miss S. Goodwin, Mrs. Hatchburn, Mr. Grogan, Guillart Bandin, Benjamin Wood, Thomas Bell, H. C. Minster, C. R. Burnside, Bemts Rosel, Master F. Klesbock, Mr. Mullins, H. N. Marsdin and wife, Miss Marsdin, Master Marsdin, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, S. Minton, Rev. F. Minton, C. Morgan, T. F. Ravenshaw, Rev. Mr. Schermerhorn, Rafael Verga, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. French, Prof. and Miss Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Manden and son, R. Suriner, J. McNoo, Rev. Henry McGee.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from London.—Rev. H. T. Martins, Mr. and Mrs. Parfitt, Thomas G. Whiskard, Gerald Godfrey, Mrs. Mary E. White, Miss Emily Southwell, Geo. R. Ribbards, Geo. D. Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Zammit, Mrs. Tigg and son, Geo. I. Edwards, Mrs. Senovert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dalyrick, Miss S. A. Walters, Joseph Wadsworth, Miss Sarah Keenan, Thomas Burt, Lucien Sajet, Francis Denjemin, John Van Loon, Nichols Glasser, John Glasser, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crosbie, Miss Crosbie, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Petit.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:12 | Sun sets.....6:55 | Moon sets....3:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:14 | Gov. Island..7:03 | Hell Gate....8:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Vicksburg, Morrell, Port-au-Prince, F. W. Kitching; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Loriliard Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Ship John Milton, (Br.,) Richards, London, C. J. Lequesne & Co.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; J. Welsh, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Casca, Penny, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Bravo, (Nor.,) Christopherson, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Republik, (Ger.,) Forman, Bremen, E. Unkart; William, (Br.,) Harding, Halifax, N. S., Funch, Edye & Co; Duppel, (Ger.,) Holtz, Elsinore for orders, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Pernambuco, Morrison & Bartow; Sarah Harris, (Br.,) Brooks, Demerara, F. W. Whitney & Co.; Gilmor Meredith, Ayres, Fernandina, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.; Clara & Agnes, (Br.,) Ganion, Cork or Falmouth, Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Rosale, (Br.,) Clare, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; F. C. Holden, Verrill, Washington, N. C., Bentley, Miller & Co; Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Anna Lewis, Dayton, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix, via Norfolk, Va., Ives, Bucker & Co.; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Main, (N. G.,) Oterndorp, Bremen Aug. 3, via Southampton 6th, with mdse. and 787 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 14, lat. 44 50, lon. 55 31, spoke bark Lawerison, (of St. John, N. B.,) for New-York; 15th, spoke ship Princess Louise, (Br.,) from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Grigs, London July 27, and Havre July 31, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 8, lat. 47 58 N., lon. 39 47 W., passed a White Star line steamer bound E.; Aug. 13, lat. 42 10 N., lon. 60 W., passed an Anchor line steamer bound E.; 15th, 120 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship The Queen, bound E.

Steam-ship Nada, (Br.,) Heppell, Bordeaux 22 ds., with mdse. and 7 passengers to S. L. Merchant & Co. Had heavy westerly winds and head seas the entire passage; crossing the Banks in foggy weather, the temperature of the water fell to 50, and supposed ice to be near; Aug. 12, lat. 42 30 N., lon. 61 37 W., signaled bark Wallace, from London June 27, for New York.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston Aug. 6, by Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.; Aug. 15, 4 P. M., Absecum, N. W., 5 miles, exchanged signals with steam-ship Wilmington for Philadelphia.

Steamship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Aug. 3 via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 435 passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship France, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre Aug. 3, via Brest 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. MacKenzie. Experienced strong westerly winds during the early part of the passage.

Bark Chili, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Byrnes, Dunkirk, with old rails to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had moderate weather; was 19 ds. W. of the Banks; Aug. 11, 30 miles S. of George's Shoals, spoke schrs. Nelly Burns and Ella Sylvester, both of Provincetown; had each taken 100 bbls. of mackerel.

Bark Minerva, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Newcastle 41 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to order. Made a northern passage and had variable weather; was 23 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Maria Christina, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Leghorn 50 ds., with marble, &c., to Alpheus Hardy & Co—vessel to order. Made a northern passage, and had light winds and calms; was 11 ds. N. of Bermudas.

Bark Marco, (Ital.,) Gambodella, Messina May 8, Terranova 30th, via Gibraltar June 27, with brimstone to John C. Segar. Took a middle passage, and had variable weather.

Bark Hubert, (of Sunderland,) Lowery, Palermo 68 ds., with sulphur and rags to G. Hansemann—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar June 26; took the middle passage, and had light winds and fine weather; was 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Helen Patterson, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Britton, Havre 48 ds., with mdse. to H. Christie—vessel to master. Took the middle passage, and had strong westerly winds up to the Banks, from thence 18 ds. with light winds and calms.

Bark Admite, (Nor.,) Anderson, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar June 28; made a southern passage, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Carib Jayne, St. Croix 12 ds., with rum to P. Hanford & Co.

Bark Peloyo, (Span.,) Roses, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to F. Marquez.

Brig Ann, (Br.,) Flory, Cassablanca 38 ds., with wool to order. Made a southern passage and had fine weather, and has been 7 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Luigino La Monica, (Ital.,) Modesta, Castelamare, 74 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 27; took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 15 ds. N of Bermuda.

Brig Alice, Montgomery, Belize, Honduras, 16 ds., with sarsaparilla, &c., to Leycraft & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Augusto, (Span.,) ——, Havana 14 ds., in ballast to E. Puig.

Schr. Grace B. West, (of Surry,) Wood, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russel—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had strong easterly weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. L. Sturtevant, Crouse, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to L. M. Blakeley; is bound to Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Warren, Roberts, Georgetown, S. C., 13 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to master. Had light southerly winds; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. J. P. Cake, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Northern Light, Cole, Vioque 14 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing.

Schr. E. P. Church, Giffard, Bristol, Me., with lobsters to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Koret, Hanson, Richmond, Me., with lumber to John Boynton.

Schr. Zampa, Jewett, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. F. A. Evans, Tice, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary, Tice, Dunham, N. H., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Zar, Morton, Cow Bay, with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Schr. James Fitch, Pettigrew, New-London.
Schr. Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.
Schr. George Gillum, Murray, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Tribble, Somerset.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewett, Gifford, Conn.
Schr. N. N. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Doane, Providence.
Schr. Eugene, Philips, Wellfleet.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly.

WIND—Sunset, S., light, cloudy and raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Arr. United States steamer Worcester, from Hampton Roads; Tallapoosa, from Washington; steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; ship James A. Wright, from Calcutta; bark Tigre, from Glasgow.

Arr. this P. M., steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; brig Emily, from Manzanilla.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 16.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Triumph, from Liverpool; brig Alfred, from Montevideo; schr. Mary Ann, from Nassau; bark Prestissimo, from Rio; bark Prince Napoleon, from Magra.

Passed out, bark Maggie V. Hugg, from Richmond, for Rio; bark Yankee, for New-York.

The pilot-boat Slicer spoke bark Maria Knowleton, from Kennebec River, for Georgetown, D. C., 20 miles E. of the Capes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 15.—Cleared, schrs. M. B. Bramhall, for New-York; Donna Anna, for Providence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—Cleared, schr. W. R. Beebe, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. M. B. Bramhall, for New-York; Donna Anna, for New-York.

The steam-tug Eathill, from Philadelphia, for Brazos, put in the Tybee today, owing to rough weather. She will proceed to-morrow.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 15.—Arr. school-ship Mercury, from New-York, on a cruise; brig Mary C. Rosevelt, from Baltimore; schrs. L. A. C. Wishart, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Harriet Baker, from Baltimore, for Rockland; Memento, from Augusta, for Bridgeport; Earl, from Belfast, for New-York; Daylight, from Bath, for do.; Sinaloa, from Machias, for do.; E. Waterman, from Nantucket, for do.; Wm. Copes, from Portland, for do.; Alamo, from Machias, for do.; Honest Abe, from Boston, for do.; Fannie Haumer, from Nantucket, for Philadelphia; Emma Grene, from Bangor, for do.; Empire, from do., for Rondout; Billow, from Rockland, for Norfolk; Planter, from Boston.

Sld. brig Mary C. Rosevelt, and all before reported except bark Annie M. Gray; schrs. Union Flag, Sarah J. Bright, Carrie Walker, and the above arrivals.

Aug. 16.—Arr. schrs. Laura A. Burlingame, from Hoboken, for Boston; Julia Elizabeth, from Providence, for Calais; Susan, from Philadelphia, for Salem; Wm. H. Sargent, from Calais, for New-Haven; Chance Shot, from Oak Bluffs, for Fall River.

Sld. all vessels bound E. excepting bark Annie M. Gray.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Lancaster, Bartlett, arr. 15th and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday, 16th, and reports: Made the northern passage; had variable winds with fog and rain to the Banks, thence 20 ds. S. W. winds, calms and fog; July 26, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Charles, with 1,150 quintals fish, to leave in a few days.

Ship Southern Chief, (of Bath,) Higgins, from Liverpool, which anchored on the Bar the 15th, came up the 16th and reports: Aug. 6, lat. 41 57, lon. 62, signalized ship Importer, bound E.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 16.—The Cunard line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Aug. 7, for Liverpool, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 16.—The steam-ship Olympus, from Boston Aug. 6, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—The Allan line steam-ship Corinthian, from Quebec and Montreal, has arr. here.

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